

## Britain builds up balance of payments record

Britain's surplus on the balance of payments reached £2,610m in the third quarter of the year, bringing the accumulated surplus for the first nine months of 1977 to £5,431m—by far the highest figure ever achieved, even in a full year.

## Surplus of £5,431m creates problems

By Melvyn Westlake  
Britain is rapidly piling up the largest balance of payments surplus that it has ever had. With the overseas trade accounts now in the black and capital flowing into the country on a large scale, the surplus on the balance of payments reached £2,610m in the third quarter of the year, according to official figures published yesterday.

This brought the accumulated surplus during the first nine months of 1977 to £5,431m. This is by far the highest figure ever achieved, even in a full year. Because the Government took action at the end of October to deter the inflow of volatile foreign capital into the country, the balance of payments surplus seems likely to be much smaller in the final months of this year than it has recently been. But even so, unless there is a sudden collapse of foreign confidence in Britain, the total for the year is certain to be unprecedentedly large. This is in sharp contrast to the position in 1976 when there was a balance of payments deficit of £3,628m.

However, this year's surplus is also creating considerable difficulties for economic ministers. Some components of the capital inflow are unwelcome, particularly the so-called "hot" money which could quickly flow out again.

It is hard to know how much of the inflow is "hot" money: but rough calculations suggest that between £2,500m and £3,000m invested in London this year could come into this category.

Much of this money has been invested in government stocks. Treasury bill sterling certificates of deposit and other financial assets.

It is the fear of a sudden reversal of these money flows that has made the Government respond so cautiously to suggestions that it should cap premature repayments of our foreign debts or relax foreign exchange controls.

The second problem created by this "hot" money is that it increases sterling's use as a vehicle for carrying out capital transactions at a time when the Government is committed to reducing the pound's historical role as a reserve currency.

In a strict sense this refers to the sterling reserves held by foreign governments, rather than the holdings of corporations or banks.

## Call to reject cuts in overseas student total

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent  
Universities are being advised to ignore the Government's request to reduce the total number of overseas students next autumn to the level in 1975-76. The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has recommended that universities "should not depart from their current non-discriminatory practices" on admissions. At present universities have no separate quotas for overseas students. Where they do impose a limit on the total student enrolment they allow separate consideration for overseas and home students. Over the past six years the proportion of overseas students in British universities has grown to 12 per cent, or an eighth of all students. There are now about 34,000 overseas students in universities. Applications received for entry next year indicate that overseas admissions will continue to rise at a faster rate than those for home students if present admission policies continue. Even if restrictions were imposed they would have great difficulty in reducing numbers to the 1975-76 total of 31,500.

Under the Race Relations Act 1976, the educational provisions of which came into force on September 1 this year, the establishment of separate quotas for overseas students would be illegal. However, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has invoked section 41 of the Act to enable overseas numbers to be reduced next year under arrangements approved by her. The committee says in its latest newsletter that the limit on numbers of overseas students at a university exceeds the approved number, that is its total in 1975-76, the arrangements do not receive the Secretary of State's approval, and the university will have operated a quota system in breach of the law.

The admission procedures were not capable of being applied with the degree of precision contemplated by the approved arrangements. Sir Roy Marshall, secretary-general of the committee, said yesterday. On tuition fees, the committee has advised universities to continue to operate the same definitions of "home" and "overseas" students for fee purposes as before the Race Relations Act came into force. On university finance, the committee says, "critical point" has been reached in the continuing fall of recurrent income. A further fall would inevitably mean a reduction in the standards of teaching and research.

## Commons to debate Polish deal subsidies

Britain may pay well over half the real cost of the £115m Polish shipbuilding order, which has been hit by industrial trouble, but Department of Industry officials insist that the complex deal is aimed at getting most of the money back. They said yesterday that the eventual cost to the Government would be the order's actual subsidy, believed to be between £25m and £30m, and the cost of credit for much of the Polish share.

Details of key aspects of the agreement with the Poles are still being kept secret more than a fortnight after the deal was signed by Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry. Despite Mr Varley's assurances that the financing terms had been approved by the European Commission, suspicion has mounted among British shipowners that Polska Zegluga Morska (PZM), their state-owned opposite number in Poland, has gained considerable help from the British taxpayer. Fred Emery writes: The Conservatives are to initiate a Commons debate next Monday on the deal it was learned last night. The deal is aimed at making its choice of Opposition business on its supply day, was aware that the Government might seek to deflate the debate's impact by belatedly publishing details of the contract.

But senior Conservatives, as they have indicated with recent questions to Ministers, believe that the whole question of the amount of subsidies involved are an urgent public issue, regardless of whether the figures are disclosed by Monday. One valid reason for the Government's delay, it seems, is that the contract still has to be finally signed. This completion is expected before the weekend, and could then lead to release of the full details—including whether the Government subsidy to the yards involved is as high as the £85m reported.

The Tories will probably not push the issue to a vote but the Government came clean with all the details by the end of the debate; but that remains to be decided.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, called for an immediate statement by Ministers on the financial arrangements for the deal. His call for an emergency debate on the grounds that the deal would cost taxpayers £85m was turned down by the Speaker.

Pointing to the large quantity of money involved and the "extremely advantageous nature" of the contract, Mr Ridley said: "It makes the recent scandal in relation to the Crown Agents seem like a village tea party."

He argued that the facts should be given by the Government, which he said was refusing to disclose them "despite their protestations that it believes in open government." In a written reply to Mr Michael Grylls, Conservative MP for Surrey North-West, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister for Industry, disclosed that the Anglo-Polish company set up to control the shipbuilding venture would have a British president and a Polish managing director. Both countries would also nominate one director each to the four-man board.

He explained that the United Kingdom members would be nominated by the state-owned



Eyes fixed on the conductor, Philip Spencer, aged 10, of Hazelrigge School, Clapham, London, awaits his cue at the 1977 Schools Steelband Festival at the Commonwealth Institute, London, yesterday.

## London lift men vote for return to work

By Our Labour Staff

Lift engineers whose strike has caused misery to council tenants, office workers and others will end a series of meetings tomorrow that will determine if there is to be a return to work next week. They are members of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

The London area, the largest, with 1,400 members, voted yesterday to accept a "peace offer". Other areas are holding a similar vote. The Glasgow district, with 180 members.

The London vote was crucial and there will be peace, voting has been divided into 2 areas, and the outcome will be known tomorrow afternoon when Southampton and Liverpool have decided.

The 4,000 strikers are voting on an offer that would raise the industry's wage bill by about 10 per cent, giving it a 10 per cent increase of £7.14, providing new rates of nearly £48 to nearly £64. The industry works heavily overtime and earning would increase between £9 and £13.

The union is thinking of lodging a productivity claim in addition. It is also proposing to negotiate a code of practice on safety with employers.

## Woman psychiatrist awarded £243,309

Record damages of £243,309 were awarded in the High Court to Dr Lin Poh Choo, a woman psychiatrist who, in the words of Mr Justice Bristow, was condemned to a "living death" by a hospital blunder while undergoing a minor operation. The award was against Camden and Islington Area Health Authority, which admitted negligence. The judge said that Dr Lim was in a terrible situation as a help-

less invalid. He had to do all he could to ensure that her award was protected against inflation. Because of the size of the award he granted a stay on £131,000 of the damages pending an appeal. Dr Poh Sim Ploveright, Dr Lim's sister, said later: "It is one of those cases that make you wonder whether euthanasia could be a possibility."

Page 3; Law Report, page 20

## South Africa jobs code bars racism

A code intended to eliminate racial discrimination over jobs and pay in South Africa has been announced by the country's ten biggest employer organizations, representing 90 per cent of commerce and industry. Outlining the details, a spokesman denied that it was inspired by pressure from abroad.

Page 6

## Mr Kitson splits left

Labour's internal feud over relations with east European communists flared up at a meeting of the party's international committee. It left Mr Alex Kitson, who was fiercely divided over the views of Mr Alex Kitson, who again insisted that Pravda had misrepresented his recent speech in the Soviet Union. Mr Kitson criticized his views.

Page 2

## Sir John Kerr leaves office

Sir John Kerr, the Australian Governor-General, who dismissed the Whitlam Government two years ago, has ended his term of office. He announced his resignation in June because of the controversy that continued over his decision. He was succeeded by Sir Zelman Cowen, former Vice-Chancellor of Queensland University.

Page 6

## Anger at power cuts in France

Random electricity cuts imposed by French power workers in protest at the Government's austerity programme have provoked angry protests from many employers. Some businessmen have taken to the streets to show their concern.

Page 4

## Printers urge journalists to end strike

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter  
The National Union of Journalists came under strong pressure from the TUC printing industries committee in London yesterday to end a six-month strike by 105 of its members centred on Darlington, over the closed shop principle. Printing union leaders made clear that there would be no future support for NUJ closed shop unless action was coordinated among all the unions.

An NUJ motion urging unions not to deal with members of the rival, non-TUC, Institute of Journalists was rejected. The NUJ has called an emergency committee meeting on Monday to plan stoppages where support exists among the hundred newspaper titles owned by Westminster Press in addition to those already involved in the strike.

## Inflation index down to 5.8pc

New Price Commission figures suggest that the fall in the inflation rate will persist well into the new year. The commission's own index for last month showed a rise over the six months to the end of November at an annual rate of 5.8 per cent.

Page 21

## Kennedy murder files opened

The FBI yesterday opened its files on the assassination of President Kennedy to the public. The files, totalling 40,000 pages, have been made available under the Freedom of Information Act after requests from more than 50 organizations.

Page 6

## Prosecutions for fraud increasing

Prosecutions for suspected social security fraud are expected to rise by a third to 25,000 this year. Mr Orme, Minister of Social Security, said however that his main aim was to prevent fraud.

Page 2

## Liberation by minibus

The National Bus Company is launching a campaign to encourage village communities to run self-help minibuses. A retired headmaster who is secretary of a successful Norfolk scheme said the service had liberated people socially.

Page 4

## Michael Heseltine, Conservative spokesman on the environment, says the urban crisis will worsen

Gwent: A two-page Special Report on industrial development in this Welsh county.

Page 14, 15

## Leader page 17

On police powers of search, from Professor John R. A. Smith; on government departments, from Mr David Howell; on the House of Commons, from Mr Trevor Jones. Leading articles: Barrier for China; Social Security abuses. Arts, page 11. The Warble or Elms (Austria) by David Howell; On the TUC (BBC); Clive Bennett on Tom Robinson's Band; William Mann on the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra; Mr. Chatter on Motocart (Cottage Theatre); A Pippin of History (Almost Free Theatre). Obituaries, page 13. Professor Rudolf K. Knapf, Rector of the University of Würzburg. New books, page 10. Michael Ratcliffe reviews volumes four and five of E. C. Robbins' London's Life of Henry; Sir William Bley on Edgar Allan Poe; David S. Sclater; new poetry reviewed by Robert Nye; Tim Hoad on Scott of the Antarctic by Elspeth Huxley.

## Israel ready to sign Sadat pact as step to overall peace

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel was prepared to sign a separate peace treaty with Egypt if President Sadat should come to the conclusion that the other Arab states were not willing to join in, Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said yesterday. But such a treaty, Mr Begin emphasized, would be only a first stage towards a comprehensive agreement of peace treaties with all of Israel's neighbours. It was this comprehensive agreement which Israel was seeking and had remained hopeful that there would be a Geneva peace conference.

Mr Begin, who left London yesterday after his five-day visit, added that the Egyptians had said they expected the coming negotiations in Cairo to last for several weeks. That was fine with Israel, he said, but he would be going to Cairo, Mr Begin did not rule out the idea, but said he would do so when invited.

Looking none the worse for the stomach upset which had led to his cancelling his engagements on Tuesday, Mr Begin gave a press conference before his departure, at which he revealed a ready wit but kept his diplomatic cards well hidden.

Asked whom he thought "the true representatives" of the Palestinian Arabs might be, he had said earlier in the week that Israel would talk to them, he replied tersely: "We shall find them," which drew a laugh. Asked what he might offer to King Hussein, he said equally briefly: "We have many offers to make to him," without elaborating.

Mr Begin was highly entertaining, however, in describing his early life and how, after being a prisoner in the Soviet Union, he landed up as a private in the Polish Army (apparently his life is to be made into a film), which was how he got out of Palestine. "I was in your country once,"

Photograph, page 6

## Egypt closes Soviet cultural centres

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, Dec 7

Egypt today closed down the cultural centres of the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries in retaliation for Moscow's bitter criticism of President Sadat's Middle East peace moves.

The cultural centres closed are those of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany in Cairo and Alexandria. These countries' consular offices in Alexandria, Port Said and Aswan have also been shut.

Mr Mamoud Salem, the Prime Minister, told the People's Assembly (Parliament) that the centres were used for "Marxist and communist propaganda instead of informing the Egyptian people about the civilization, history and traditions of their peoples."

Mr Salem also accused the Soviet Union and East European countries of "infiltrating popular organizations and trade unions in violation of all agreements regulating these centres' activities". Egyptian-Soviet relations have been deteriorating since President Sadat expelled about 20,000 Soviet military advisers in July 1972. He later accused Moscow of denying him weapons to make up for Egypt's losses during the war with Israel in October 1973, and also complained that the Soviet Union had turned a deaf ear to his repeated request to reschedule debts owed to Moscow, estimated at more than \$8,000m (£4,400m).

In 1976, Egypt abrogated a friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union and cancelled facilities for Soviet naval vessels at Egyptian ports. Two months ago President Sadat decided to stop paying instalments of military debts for 10 years as from next month. He said Egypt was not shunning its commitment to repay debts but only seeking a grace period.

The Soviet Union has attacked the Sadat visit to Jerusalem and his peace initiatives and rejected an invitation to attend the Cairo meeting planned to prepare for the resumption of the Geneva conference.

Russian peace move, page 6

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# RC bishops explain obstacles to unity

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs  
Correspondent

As expected, the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales formally announces to-day that it cannot go all the way with the proposals of the Churches' Unity Commission for church unity in Britain. Nevertheless a statement from the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference conveys general support for the initiative, and explains why they cannot endorse

The international nature of the Roman Catholic Church prevents one national section acting out of step with the rest, the bishops say. They add that the Christian unity has, in their view, to be founded on unity in faith. "We do not pretend to have resolved several impor-

The Roman Catholic Church will remain membership of the ecumenical communion, and although it cannot accept the covenant of unity that the commission has drawn up it does not repudiate the idea. "We appreciate that there is value in churches (conscientiously able to take such a step) covenanting for unity and thereby entering into deeper ecclesial relationship with each other." The bishops promise to in-

unity commission, and although it cannot accept the covenant of unity that the commission has drawn up it does not repudiate the idea. "We appreciate that there is value in churches' (congregations) ...

That is the context in which the Bishop of Guildford, the Right Rev David Brown, took the unusual step of issuing a comment on the Roman Catholic announcement, in which he drew attention to its positive aspects. He is chairman of the Church of England's Board for

The Church of England has been insisting that acceptance of episcopacy was essential in any union scheme worked out with the Free Churches, in spite of their historic objections to bishops.

The Bishop of Guildford said: The Roman comment on Proposition Ten, that visible unity in life and mission is the will of God, suggests that the Roman Catholics see the possibility of visible unity and peace.

"They insist that such unity requires communion with the see of Rome for its fulfilment, and this will be echoed by many Anglicans: it is marched, however, by their equal emphasis on the principle that catholicity itself demands elements of its own disunity."

**Prison refusal**  
Officers at the Isle of Wight

**Correction**  
The motion welcoming the Archbishop of Canterbury's telegram to the South African Government was carried overwhelmingly by the General Synod.

ings

NOON TODAY



blue sky; bc-half clouded; c-  
cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle;  
h-hail; m-mist; p-rain; s-snow;  
r-thunderstorm; w-showers; gr-  
periodical rain with snow.

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(E) : Wind S, strong to gale; sea  
very rough.

St George's Channel : Wind S or W, strong to gale 8 ; sea very rough.  
Irish Sea : Wind NE to gale. backing SE strong ; sea very rough.

**Yesterday**  
London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6  
am, 9°C (48°F); min, 6 pm to 6  
am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 pm,  
2 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm,  
28.1m. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar,  
mean sea level, 6 pm, 984.9 millibars, falling.  
000 millibars = 29.53in.

**Overseas selling prices**

Austria, Sch	18:	Belgium, Bfr	28:
Danish, Dkr	36:	Denmark, Dkr	28:
France, Ffr	3.35:	France, Ffr	5.90:
Germany, Dmk		Germany, Dmk	2.20:
Holland, Dfl	30:	Holland, Dfl	2.00:
Italy, Lire	6.00:	Italy, Lire	600:
Madagascar, Mga	12:	Madagascar, Mga	200:
Norway, Kr	90:	Norway, Kr	4.50:
Spain, Pes	22.50:	Spain, Pes	50:

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## HOME NEWS

## Labour call for replacement of mortgage tax relief by universal subsidy at basic rate

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The Labour Party yesterday called on the Government to replace the present system of mortgage tax relief by a universal mortgage subsidy at the basic rate of income tax.

The party's proposal would mean that the Government would have to pay £14 a week, or £728 a year, for each owner-occupier with a mortgage of £10,000 or more. The party's proposal would mean that the Government would have to pay £14 a week, or £728 a year, for each owner-occupier with a mortgage of £10,000 or more.

On the question of mortgage tax relief, the party emphasises that it is not opposed to relief for owner-occupiers, but is concerned about the disparity of relief between the wealthy and the average owner-occupier. Figures show that for a £10,000 mortgage the net cost to an owner is £14 a week, while an owner who pays tax at a rate of 83 per cent has to find £52.1 a week, or one paying at the rate of 98 per cent, £48 a week.

An owner-occupier with an £8,000 mortgage pays £12.58 a week, twice as much as the £6.20 a week paid on a £25,000 mortgage belonging to someone paying tax at the 98 per cent rate.

The party says the £25,000 limit on the amount of a mortgage eligible for subsidy should be lowered to a figure closer to average house prices, varying on a regional basis.

It rejects the argument in the Green Paper that withdrawal of higher-rate tax relief would be damaging to those on middle rather than high incomes. "Only about 5 per cent of all taxpayers are paying tax at more than the basic rate, and the party does not believe that protecting this group is a priority for a Labour Government."

Mr Allen said building societies were not helping owner-occupiers in the lower income half of the population. "It is not enough for the Government to exempt the building societies from land tax on lower income or in difficult areas. They should be made to provide a tenth of their income to lend at the normal interest rate to local authorities, who in turn would provide mortgages for those people unable to get them from building societies."

The consultation period on the Green Paper has been extended by the Department of the Environment, but Mr Allen said he would press the Government to produce a White Paper on housing.

The party's view of the building societies was emphasised when Mr Walter Johnson, Labour MP for Derby, South, called on Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday to threaten them with increased forms of taxation if they did not mend their ways.

Mr Johnson, referring to today's meeting of the societies to decide the mortgage rate, said: "Even the building societies are now embarrassed by the vast inflow of funds by investors."

The record sums being invested should be used to bring down the mortgage interest rate without reducing rates paid to investors, he said.

## Tameside's school selection was 'not unfair'

By Annabel Ferriman

Tameside education authority did not contravene the Sex Discrimination Act in its selection of pupils for two grammar schools last year, according to a report by the Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday.

The report was the result of a 14-month investigation into the authority's selection procedures. Some parents and others had complained to the commission that they were discriminated against.

The commission found that although Tameside, in Greater Manchester, accepted 135 boys and only 99 girls for the two schools, and although one of the schools was reserved exclusively for boys, it had not broken the Act.

That was because single-sex schools were exempt from the legislation. Thus the commission could not consider Hyde Grammar School, which offered 120 places to boys and accepted 77 and could not consider Ashton Grammar School, which accepted 99 girls and 58 boys. It found that the latter had not discriminated.

Commenting on the report, Mr Thomas Pender, Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde, said the educational provisions of the Act should be reconsidered in the light of its findings. It was obvious that the spirit of the Act had been broken because 120 places had been reserved specifically for boys.

"We politicians must look at the education provisions regarding single-sex institutions, which make nonsense of the Act," he said. "Single-sex schools can distort the whole picture of equal opportunities. The commission should have taken one look at the situation and said it was impossible."

The report was welcomed by Mr Norman St. John-Stevens, Conservative Party spokesman on education, who said the decision was fair and sensible.

"It is a pity that the Tameside council has been vindicated once again," he said.

Mr John Beale, Chief Education Officer of West Lancashire, who led the investigation, said a further study was needed on the impact of single-sex schools on local authority planning, because their existence might distort the situation. The chief significance of the report was that it explained the time the educational implications of the Act and provided useful guidelines for local authorities.

Miss Margaret Allen, feature editor of *The Times*, said the report was a welcome contribution to the investigation. She said the inquiry had shown weaknesses in the Act. "In my view the Tameside case has shown that it is possible to discriminate legally against girls or boys in education by the simple device of using single-sex schools," she said.

## Record damages of £243,309 for woman

Record damages of £243,309 were awarded in the High Court yesterday to Dr Lim Poh Choo, a woman psychiatrist, who, in the words of Mr Justice Bristow, was condemned to a living death by a hospital blunder while undergoing a minor operation. With interest, the damages are likely to exceed £250,000.



Dr Lim at the age of 15.

After making the award, the judge asked: "Does this, for a person condemned to a living death, look too much?" The figure was high, he said, but Dr Lim was only 41 and had to be looked after for the rest of her life.

Dr Lim, a former senior psychiatric registrar at Friern Hospital, New Southgate, London, suffered extensive and irreversible brain damage at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, London, in February, 1973.

She had been admitted for a womb scrape. At some point during the treatment Dr Lim, then aged 36, suffered oxygen starvation to the brain because of an anaesthetist's error.

The judge said she suffered a heart attack and the consequences were disastrous. She was in a coma for two weeks, had epileptic fits and could not walk or talk. Now she lived in Penang, West Malaysia, with her widowed mother and had regained a little of her ability to walk and speak.

She had only flashes of memory, realising that she had once been a psychiatrist. The judge continued: "That a doctor who had so much to offer to the mentally ill should be subjected, by want of care in hospital, to the appalling disability from which Dr Lim is condemned to suffer for the rest of her existence is a very great tragedy."

"The law cannot pretend to compensate for the destruction of her life. The court can only award a sum of money, and that must be in proportion to awards in other cases to those who have suffered injuries of comparable severity."

The judge said Dr Lim was in a terrible situation as a helpless invalid. He had to do all he could to ensure that her award was protected against inflation.

It was a very large sum for Camden and Islington Area Health Authority, which admitted negligence, to pay. Because of the size of the award, he granted the health authority a stay on £131,000 of the damages pending an appeal.

"It is quite clear this award must be challenged," he added. "I am only the first step along the road."

Earlier in the case, the judge had said: "One of the questions that arises is whether it was really wise to bring Dr Lim back to life in the intensive care unit. Doctors are in an intolerable dilemma."

Dr Lim's sister, Dr Poh Sim Poo, of the Hampstead, London, said after yesterday's judgment: "It is one of those cases that make you wonder whether euthanasia could be a possibility."

Law Report, page 20

## Give a BBC book this Christmas

## Background to The Long Search

Ninian Smart examines the world's great living religions; and describes the social, philosophical and historical factors which have contributed to their development. £7.25

## Royal Heritage

A lavishly illustrated guide by J. H. Plumb to the paintings, drawings, jewellery, porcelain, coins and stamps of the royal collection, and the royal buildings that house them. Based on the highly-acclaimed TV series written by Huw Wheldon and J. H. Plumb. £7.25

## Alistair Cooke's America

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In his second BBC cookbook, Michael Smith presents more recipes from Britain's rich culinary heritage. There are twelve complete menus and suggestions for Afternoon Tea and The Great British Breakfast. 45p

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Peter Alliss explains the secrets of golfing technique, and gives advice for both beginners and advanced players on improving their golf. £1.75

## Secret Army

This exciting story by John Brason tells how sympathetic civilians in Holland, Belgium and France set up secret 'escape lines' in order to smuggle Allied airmen out of Nazi-occupied Europe. HARDBACK £3.75 PAPERBACK 80p

## Target

The men they once were. Simon Masters' novel features characters from the BBC's drama series. Steve Hackett is the tough and ruthless chief of a Regional Crime Squad, set up to track down dangerous villains. HARDBACK £3.25 PAPERBACK 80p

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The second book about that wily old jolly Norman Fletcher and his mates, doing time in one of Her Majesty's prisons. Based on the BBC's series starring Ronnie Barker. HARDBACK £3.00 PAPERBACK 80p

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BBC PUBLICATIONS

## Court case mother still unhoused

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Miss Jennifer Davis, the mother who won the right to evict her cohabitee in a historic decision in the Court of Appeal, is still homeless. She is likely to spend Christmas in the Chiswick Women's Aid refuge in London. She has been refused a transfer to another flat by Hackney council on the ground that it cannot release her until after the appeal by her cohabitee, the House of Lords in January. Hackney's decision might be argued to be in direct contradiction of its own duties towards women who are being evicted from their homes. The council's decision might be argued to be in direct contradiction of its own duties towards women who are being evicted from their homes.

Miss Davis returned to the council flat she shared as joint tenant with her cohabitee, John, aged two, two days after the court decision in her favour. She found the flat stripped bare of furniture and had to return to the Chiswick refuge, where she stayed with her daughter during the court proceedings.

Miss Davis is too scared to return to the flat. The court decision, which ruled that she has the right to occupy it, was made by Mrs Tina Woods, a social worker at the Chiswick refuge, yesterday. She said that she was a danger to Miss Davis if she stays in the area.

Hackney council confirmed yesterday that it did not intend to offer Miss Davis a transfer until after the appeal. It was a first case of its kind. It is a decision in contravention of the Act it could be used to make a transfer, a representative said.

## Safety-belt fine a maximum £50

The proposed new law that will make it compulsory for drivers and front-seat passengers in Ulster to wear safety belts recommends that there should be a maximum fine of £50 for those who fail to do so.

Mr Carter, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that he was convinced that the new law would be a success and would lead to a reduction in the number of deaths and injuries caused by road accidents.

## Proof of 'drugged children' allegation demanded

By Mark Jackson, of The Times Educational Supplement

Allegations by a sociologist that many British schoolchildren are being drugged into docility are being challenged by teachers and psychologists.

The assertion was made in last week's issue of *New Society*, by Mr Steven Box, a lecturer at Kent University. Letters in today's issue call on Mr Box to produce evidence for his statement that tens of thousands of pupils have been labelled 'hyperactive' and given long-term drug therapy or other treatment because they are a nuisance in the classroom.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, calls Mr Box's article "a strange and untrue distortion of life in schools". He says that there is no evidence for anything remotely resembling his account of how schools cope with difficult children. "While teachers cannot be

## Urban crisis worsening, Mr Heseltine says

From John Young, Planning Reporter, Birmingham

Present government policies for solving the urban crisis would worsen, not improve, the deteriorating situation, Mr Michael Heseltine, opposition spokesman on the environment, told the Town and Country Planning Association, meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

Heseltine, who was speaking on the same platform as Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that simply talking about "our strategy for the inner cities" was like talking about our industrial strategy without convincing people that such strategies existed.

"In practice, the strategies add up to a handful of public money disposed of through the same channels administered by the same people, extending the same attitudes even deeper into the urban fabric, that brought us to the present state of affairs in the first place."

Simply to reduce the same people or to educate the same people (but in new school buildings) who now represented the social imbalance of our city centres, and to do both things

## Master of Queen's Music blames work pressure for failure to finish symphony

By Martin Huckerby, Music Reporter

Malcolm Williamson, the Australian composer, explained yesterday that the failure to complete his posthumous symphony was due to work pressure. He said that the symphony was not finished in time for its premiere before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh tonight.

He was distressed that the symphony had not been finished in time, especially in view of the income that would have been paid to him for its completion.

Soaking in his flat at the Barbican, in the City of London, he said that after his appointment last in 1975 he had been offered five large-scale commissions.

"It was my privilege as my first audience with the Queen to ask for her permission to dedicate some of these works to her," he said. "She had accepted the dedication of the Mass and of the symphony, and he had then rejected the other offers."

He had not expected that there would be a great deal more music to be written and that he would be given the opportunity to dedicate some of these works to her.

"There are no specific duties as Master of the Queen's Music, but there are obligations which humanity you are obliged to undertake."

He could not have anticipated the Jubilee Hymn, written with the poet Laureate, Sir John Betjeman, and produced in many different arrangements. Then there was a six-movement suite to a BBC programme on the House of Windsor.

Mr Williamson said he had completed a 50-minute opera *The Valley and the Hill*, which was performed for the Queen by 17,000 children in Merseyside. He accepted the score by drinking lots of mint tea and taking frequent cold baths to stay awake.

Then Peter Pears had asked him to write an organ piece for the memorial service to Lord Britten. He produced a Christmas carol, "This Christmas Night", based on words by Lady (Mary) Wilson, a symphony, *The Oryx*, *Les Olympiques*, which was performed at the Festival of the Ruhr, and a trio in memory of his predecessor as MQM, Sir Arthur Bliss.

He has been working on another lengthy project, the score for the film *Waterproof Down*. He realized that he would be criticised for failing to complete the symphony and the Mass, but he wanted to beat the clock with shoddy work. "A conductor is not a metronome or a stopwatch," he added.

There was a history of such difficulties over new music going back to Beethoven. Mr Williamson has a great reverence for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and the cancelled premiere should have been due to take place before the Queen. Elgar's *Overture Cockaigne* has been substituted.

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## Three found guilty of desecrating Peel's grave

By Hugh Clayton

Three anti-blood sports campaigners were found guilty at Carlisle Crown Court, Cumbria, yesterday of damaging the headstone and digging up the grave of John Peel, the huntsman.

David Hough, aged 49, a former company director, of Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire; Michael Huddison, aged 24, a postgraduate student of Blacksmith's Close, Abbotsley, Huntingdon; and Gary Treadwell, aged 21, of Ridge Close, Nulley, Sussex, had all represented themselves.

Judge Edmondson postponed sentence until they could be represented and asked for social workers to report on them. They were remanded in custody.

Mr John Kay, for the prosecution, said the headstone of Peel's grave in Calbeck churchyard, Carlisle, had been knocked over, broken up and buried in a hole. It had been struck by an object like a pick.

A 3ft hole had been dug in the grave and in it were found a stuffed fox's head and a note containing a poem. The note suggested that the damage had been done in revenge for the foxes Peel had killed while hunting.

The court was told that a call had been made to the Press Association saying the body of John Peel had been dug up and thrown into a cess pit. The caller added that he was a member of the Animal Liberation Front.

In their defence, all three defendants said they had travelled north that weekend to report to the Hunt Saboteurs' Association on Alcar railway, near Liverpool, the country's main hare-coursing event. They said they had been in Cumbria afterwards to visit the Windscale atomic plant, but had been nowhere near Calbeck.

## Disputes cost Times Newspapers £1m this year, Sir Denis Hamilton says

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and Editor-in-Chief of Times Newspapers, said last night that the company had lost £1m from disputes this year.

Speaking in the Radio 4 series *The Press Barrow*, he said that *The Times* would probably have broken even this year had it not been for disputes.

One of the disappointments of his life had been the inability to get the staff in their organized way with union chapels (office branches) to act in a corporate sense.

"I think, looking back over my long period, it is this unattractive way in which small groups of men can hold up the whole operation, prevent publication, or lose a lot of copies, and thousands of others (there are about four thousand people on our books) just stand by," he said.

"I just regard it as a defeat that I have not been able to get a corporate feeling, but then you get into the wider

discussion of what the trade union movement is all about these days."

It was said as extensively concerned with wages and working conditions as when the trade union movement started.

"There have been far too many disputes," Sir Denis said. "This year 100 million copies of newspapers have been lost in Fleet Street. It is terrible in today's economic conditions and, of course, growing competition from radio and television, and Ceefax and Oracle and Viewdata (news and information texts available through specially adapted television sets) and all the other things round the corner. It is madness, and those of us in Fleet Street should be able to use our skills as communicators to persuade people that we must all work together and keep ourselves surviving and keep thousands of jobs going in a world that is bound to change."

He hoped the proposed printing union merger would

rid them of demarcation difficulties and make unions much more actively interested in the progress and success of newspapers.

Sir Denis also expressed concern about morale and even the health of management. Hardly a manager now got an uninterrupted night's sleep, and he saw many grey faces around.

"I see too many stories that are not being changed in the evening and brought up to date. I have seen too many news stories that have not got published, and this is frustrating. It does not produce high morale and I think it does make newspaper management a very unattractive thing to go into."

Asked by Brian Redhead whether *The Sunday Times* was "carrying" *The Times*, Sir Denis replied: "No, it is not. For the moment, during this period of the 1970s of inflation and increased costs, the members of the Thomson family have taken a licence to finance *The Times* themselves."

## BR defends its £16,000 TV advertisement

British Rail last night defended its decision to spend £16,000, one third of the normal rate, on a seven-minute television advertisement, one of the longest shown on British television, at 11.45 on Christmas Day.

As there will be no rail services that day, the 200,000 railwaymen to whom it is mainly addressed will be able to watch Mr Peter Parker, chairman of the British Rail Board, expounding the virtues of rail travel, and have a preview of posters.

British Rail said that on a television advertising budget of about a million pounds a year the programme represented an exceptional value and would soon cover its cost in extra revenue.

## Police pay advance

A £75 advance on back pay is to be given next week to members of the Thames family officers, provide them with extra cash before Christmas.



## HOME NEWS

# Isolated villagers are 'liberated socially' by volunteer minibuses

By Michael Bailey  
Transport Correspondent

A national drive to encourage more village communities to run self-help minibuses is being launched by the National Bus Company this week.

Experimental schemes in Norfolk, Sussex, and Wales have shown that community buses run by village committees and driven by housewives and other volunteers provide a vital service and are also highly appreciated as a social stimulus.

The National Bus Company sees community buses as the best way of providing public transport in isolated areas. Training village groups and supplying and servicing minibuses could provide useful work for its shrinking depots. Minibuses could also feed traffic into its own services.

Sir Frederick Wood, NBC chairman, said in London yesterday that copies of a new booklet, *With a Little Help from Your Friends*, were going out to MPs and local authorities this week and he envisaged community buses eventually running into thousands. But he emphasized that they would be complementary to NBC services rather than competitive. That is a condition of NBC support, which costs about £25 a week

for supply and service of a minibus.

Mr Clifford Brown, retired headmaster and secretary of the pioneering Norfolk scheme, which has been running for two years, carries about 150 people from nine villages each week and covers all its costs, said the service had liberated people socially. It was a boon to people whose previous isolation had to be experienced to be understood.

At fares as low as 24p for 15 miles, it takes villagers to the shops, the market, the doctor, the hairdresser, to dances, theatres, and the seaside. In two years it has covered 80,000 miles with 15 volunteer drivers, half of them women, including a milkman, a freelance artist, a potter, a county councillor, a policeman, a farm labourer and a retired group captain. Each works up to half a day a week or its equivalent for no pay. The question of payment has been "discussed and abhorred."

Not all community buses need be financially viable, NBC emphasizes. Some county councils may choose to subsidize their social value where a small gap remains between costs and revenue.

*With a Little Help from Your Friends* (National Bus Company, 25 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3AP).

Commercial art galleries, 4: Some of the leading characters

## Dealer bridges the taste gap with charity

By Roger Barthoud

No survey of London's galleries, however incomplete (and this series has concentrated on established West End operators) could overlook the Frost and Reed phenomenon, or the man who presides over it, Mr Christopher Wade.

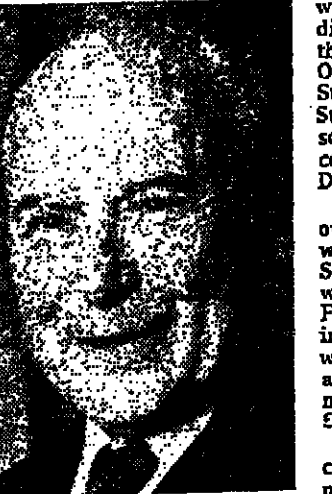
Frost and Reed, based in New Bond Street, was founded 160 years ago. In 1973 S. Pearson and Son (Lord Cowdrey's group) gained a 21 per cent stake in it, and last year it was acquired in toto by Harlech Television. "Lord Harlech is my deputy chairman. He realizes that television is painting," Mr Wade, a large man with a flamboyant manner, said.

The firm is unusual in successfully maintaining a split personality. On the one hand it sells fine, if very decorative, Old Masters and sporting pictures; on the other, paintings and prints of unabashedly popular appeal.

The popular side is to the fore in New Bond Street, the classical side at the Christopher Wade Gallery in Bruton Street, near by. There is a gallery in Worthing, and a big one in Bristol, where the firm's Venture prints are also published.

"As the biggest publishers of prints, fine art reproductions and signed artists' reproductions, if we liked only what you and I liked we should be in bankruptcy," Mr Wade said. Was it true that he earned £56,000 a year? That must have been a bad year, he said; in 1973 he made £94,000 in salary and commission. That year profits were £900,000 on a turnover of £2,500,000 to £3m, the result of "assured buying" (and, presumably, assured selling). In the 12 months ended last August he made £32,000, "but we work unconservatively" hours seven days a week.

He finds the taste gap easy to bridge with charity and sym-



Mr Jack Baer (left) and Mr Christopher Wade.

patry. "If a majority of people like a man's work, and it has technical skill and harmony (like Russell Flint), to denigrate it beyond a certain point is wrong."

"Some of the richest people in the country have the worst taste. We try to educate them and take them gently on the road to Parnassus."

Somewhere on the plains below Parnassus are those who buy the firm's prints, by such as Victor Elford and Ron Folland, ensuring that they figure prominently in the top 10 best-selling prints every year.

Moving from the hectic

dealers of all hues are unanimous in regretting the virtual passing of the modest, often scholarly British Collector who, until recently, found a few hundred pounds a year to include his hobby.

Rising costs at home and abroad (increased by the fall of sterling) will continue to make life difficult for the small operator and in particular for those who cope with what Mr Andrew Patrick, of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street, called the "frustrating economics" of one-man shows.

Concluded.

## Lorry driver cleared of manslaughter

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

Anybody who prepares food in industry or at home is to be offered a short course aimed at reducing the rising number of cases of food poisoning.

Mr James Clancey, vice-president of the Environmental Health Officers Association, which is sponsoring the project with the St John Ambulance Association, said yesterday that reported food-borne infections had doubled since 1972 from 5,958 to 11,912. The association believed there was impracticable in hotels, restaurants and canteens, much of it springing from simple things.

The reheating of meat was particularly hazardous, but even the best hotels cooked large joints, sliced them when they were cold because that was easy, and warmed them for use the next day.

Mr Stanley Garrod, a mem-

## Six-hour course aims to reduce food-poisoning risk

ber of the ERA council, said the handling and preparation of food was not given sufficient importance. There had been big changes in habits, and three-fifths of the population now ate out at some time. Many more public houses had started bars and there had been a big increase in take-away food shops.

There were courses for middle-management staff and supervisors, but the need was to give a short course to all who worked with food.

Effective temperature control of foodstuffs, with proper refrigeration always available, would reduce risks significantly. In kitchens, meat joints were often too big (over 7lb), and once removed from the oven cooled too slowly.

The courses, which will teach basic principles of hygiene, will be followed by an examination and a certificate valid for three years. Each course will last about six hours and will cost £3.

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## Award for play saved from waste-paper bin

A play which was nearly consigned to the waste-paper basket by its author a year ago has won the 1976 John Whiting award of £1,000. David Lan's play, *The Winter Dancers*, was produced to critical acclaim at the Theatre Upstairs earlier this year.

Mr Lan, aged 25, who was born in South Africa, received the award yesterday from Mr John Faulkner, the Arts Council's drama director.

The 49 entries for the award were judged by Miss Prunella Scales, the actress, Mr Irving Wardle, drama critic of *The Times*, and Mr Richard Eyre, the director.

**Busmen protest**

Busmen will halt in Nottingham for a time today when crews stop work to hold a protest meeting to discuss "too lenient" sentences on people who attack drivers and conductors.

## More council support for university museums urged

By Kenneth Gosling  
Arts Reporter

Universities with museums and art galleries should set up boards to identify essential needs in terms of staff, accommodation and facilities, a report published today states.

"The situation of these museums", the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries says, "is progressively deteriorating to the detriment not only of the academic activities of the universities themselves but also of the interests of the public generally."

The commission also recommends that local authorities should accept an obligation to pay the full cost of services provided for the public.

Similar principles, it says, should apply to the general amenities value of university museums and galleries, which are enjoyed by the public and provide important tourist attractions; universities should seek

contributions from the outside bodies concerned.

Local authorities have hitherto taken the view that university museums, having access to national sources of finance and an obligation to care for collections, are already provided for.

The report says local authorities' contributions are "negligible" when the tourist attractions of establishments such as the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, are considered.

Arrangements for financing such museums recommended in 1968 did not produce the results hoped for, the report says.

"Reluctantly, we have concluded that in the current financial climate our preferred solution of financial support being indicated in recurrent grants by the University Grants Committee would be unacceptable."

Report on University Museums (Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries; Stationery Office, 85p).

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## WEST EUROPE

## Power strike against Barre austerity brings employers to streets

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Dec 7

Employers have taken to the streets in public protest this week over the random electricity cuts aimed by the workers to cause the maximum disturbance to industry but the minimum possible to the home.

Since last week's national strike, the staff of the *Eclairage et Gaz de France* (EGF) have been staging a sort of rolling strike around the country on the request of the Communist CGT and the Socialist CFDT.

This action was taken by the left wing unions after the employers' organization complained that the power cuts on the day of the strike itself as "brutal and intense".

The strike on December 1 was called by the unions in protest at the Government's austerity programme since M Barre became Prime Minister last autumn. This has meant that wage increases have barely covered the rise in the cost of living.

Power cuts of up to an hour at a time have been felt all over the country as a result of the decision to continue the electricity strike. The cuts tend to occur during the mid-morning and afternoon. They are due to end tomorrow as the 130,000 workers involved are meant to resume their normal duties.

At the same time, the railwaymen are due to start a four-day strike after the breakdown of talks last night on modernization plans feared by the unions to involve the loss of 10,000 jobs.

There is a possibility of the electricity strikes continuing.

The unions meet tomorrow morning to decide what to do next to force negotiations to resume. They are claiming a bonus of an immediate 200 francs (£23) plus a realignment of wage scales in an industry where a third of the workers receive only 3,000 francs a month.

M François Ceyrac, president of the employers' organization, has given warning that the power cuts cannot continue without serious consequences to the economy. This concern has been manifested by several employers who marched through several towns in the south-west yesterday, in some cases accompanied by their workers.

After a council of war with senior ministers, M Barre issued a statement attacking the unions for putting the economy in jeopardy.

This strong statement provoked a strong response from the unions, who said that if their right to work were in any way interfered with then they would call a full stoppage. The unions are fully aware that their actions are unpopular with the public and have secreted the meeting place for a demonstration in Paris today. But they realize their action is forcing the Government to take notice of their claims.

When the unions meet in the morning there are unlikely to be deterred by the mass of abusive mail they have been receiving. M Barre, who up to now has been able to ride the unpopularity of his measures by claiming that they are the proper medicine for the country's economic ills, now finds himself faced by dangerous and determined opponents.

## Top French jockey held in prison to await trial

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Dec 7

The French champion jockey, Yves Saint Martin, was confined to the prison hospital at Fontenay, near Paris, for eight days today after a driving accident in which two people died and a third was seriously injured.

The 36-year-old jockey, 13 times winner of the champion jockey's Golden Whip, appeared before the examining magistrate at Fontenay although he was severely bruised in the accident early on Monday on the Paris-Chantilly road. He said that he

champed several glasses of champagne at a cabaret in the Latin Quarter and had then gone on to a night club in Montparnasse.

He told the court he had fallen asleep while driving his two-ton Cadillac, partly because he was tired after flying back from a race meeting in Japan. His car was said to have crossed the centre line of the road and hit two cars coming in the opposite direction.

He is accused of manslaughter, driving under the influence of alcohol, crossing the centre line and failure to control his vehicle.

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هذا من الاصل

WEST EUROPE  
Malaga v  
to Govern  
on all der

Marshall plan  
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## WEST EUROPE

# Malaga violence leads to Government curb on all demonstrations

From Our Correspondent

The Spanish Government is to ban or restrict demonstrations after the violence in Malaga which resulted in one death, numerous injuries and hundreds of thousands of pounds in damages to sacked shops.

A Government statement published here today after a Cabinet meeting said limitations would be placed on demonstrations, especially those having to do with regional autonomy and those organized by parties or groups not represented in the Cortes (Parliament).

Legislation regarding public assembly will be interpreted "according to especially strong criteria", according to the Government. The statement said that, in view of the favourable official attitude towards home rule, "new popular demonstrations or gatherings in the streets do not appear to be necessary".

The Congress of Deputies, or lower house, of the Cortes, will consider the Malaga violence in a special session probably next week, according to a decision taken by the rules committee yesterday. A congressional committee will be set up to consider the Malaga incidents and investigate the Malaga incidents.

In another development, the organizing committee of last Sunday's "day of Andalusia",

which filled the streets with demonstrators, distributed a statement claiming that the Government's version of the events leading up to and immediately following the fatal shooting of a demonstrator in Malaga is incorrect.

The organizers said the police attacked those taking part in the authorized demonstration without warning, using vehicles and smoke bombs. The majority of those attending the gathering were unaware of the incident in which a youth tried to hang the green and white Andalusian flag alongside the Spanish one on the building housing the offices of the provincial delegation of the central Government, but they subjected to riot police charges as they headed peacefully home after a speech which ended the gathering.

The statement denied that the police were surrounded and forced to use real bullets. "The use of firearms took place at the same time as the use of riot-control equipment, at a time when the forces of public order were not surrounded", it said.

The organizers said that, in addition to the young man killed by gunfire, there were two other people hit by bullets, as well as one person injured by a rubber bullet. Ten more civilians suffered fractures, contusions or other injuries.

## 'Marshall plan' for Europe urged by Tory

From George Clark

Political Correspondent

Copenhagen

An ambitious European recovery programme on the scale of the Marshall Plan was proposed by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP for Hexham and leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament, at a meeting of the group in Copenhagen today. He argued that some new dramatic initiative was needed to take Europe out of its present economic and political doldrums.

If nothing on a sufficient scale was accomplished, he had no doubt that people within the Community would begin to feel disillusioned with the whole system of society in European countries.

Mr Rippon said: "We must be prepared to act generously and imaginatively if we are to succeed in securing the unity of Europe."

## Geneva staff's ultimatum on pay scales

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Dec 7

An ultimatum was tabled to Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, today by strikers at the Palais des Nations. It asked him to honour the agreement reached last year on general services pay scales and to reexamine the 17 per cent reduction, offset by special allowances, due to come into force on January 1.

By no means all the 3,000 Palais staff observed today's strike call. It was supported by most other United Nations bodies here, in sympathy strikes ranging from an hour to all day. Strikers took part in a day-long protest meeting in the assembly hall, intended to give scope for expression of all views. A proposal to extend the strike in the absence of any reaction from Dr Waldheim may be put to a meeting tomorrow.

## Nato given reassurance on US Salt plans

From Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

Brussels, Dec 7

Mr Harold Brown, the United States defence Secretary, today tried to allay allied fears about the implications for the defence of Western Europe of the proposed new strategic arms agreement with Moscow. But he flew back to Washington tonight leaving a number of questions still unclear.

Mr Georg Leber, the West German Defence Minister, pronounced himself well satisfied with Mr Brown's reassurances after a meeting of the Nato defence planning committee. He had been assured that Washington would not only listen to European views but would take them into account in the final negotiations for the Soviet-American Salt-2 treaty.

So far European doubts have been concentrated upon the implications for sea-launched and ground-launched Cruise missiles, in which Britain and West Germany respectively have a strong interest.

At a press conference in Nato headquarters, Mr Brown was deliberately vague on some of the finer points of the American Salt-2 proposals.

What does seem clear is that the Americans have agreed not to deploy any ground or sea-launched Cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 kilometres during the next three years. This is partly academic because they would probably be in no position to do so anyway during that time.

Development and testing would continue without any range limitations, however, and Mr Brown added that the "United States has made no commitment not to transfer technology to the European allies".

Whether the Americans would actually help countries like Britain—which has a possible interest in a Cruise missile-based deterrent to succeed Polaris—remains unclear. There would see immediately, even if there is no agreement to stop them doing so.

Moreover, Mr Brown freely acknowledged that on the expiry of the three-year protocol on Cruise missiles, there would be "strong psychological pressure" to make the range limitations permanent.

This means that, if Britain did decide on a long-range Cruise missile programme, it might have to press ahead on its own and in contravention of a Salt agreement—which is



Mr Brown at a press conference after the Nato talks.

something that could not be considered seriously.

Meanwhile a range limitation of 2,500 kilometres for air-launched Cruise missiles, to be carried on the American B-2 bombers is being proposed as part of the main Salt-2 agreement which will last until 1985.

Mr Brown made the point that all these matters should be viewed within the overall context of a strategic arms limitations agreement, which is something that the European allies have always strongly supported.

He thought that this two-day meeting of the committee had been one of the most encouraging. He was particularly pleased by the progress made towards achieving the short-term targets for force improvements set for the allies at the summit meeting in London last May. The number of anti-tank guided weapons within the Alliance should have gone up by 47,000 to 193,000 by 1978 as a result of the initiatives, he said.

Some progress had been made toward achieving some of the longer-term targets, though he doubted if by the time of the Nato summit in Washington next year, it would be possible to say they had already been reached.

Even so, after detailing some of the force improvements introduced by the Soviet Union, he thought that the Western alliance still needed to pull up its socks.

Brussels: The United States will end its partial embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey in exchange for a "political gesture" from the Turks to break the deadlock in the Cyprus settlement talks, diplomatic sources at Nato headquarters said today.

President Carter is said to have made the deal a precondition for seeking simultaneous Congressional ratification of the American aid agreements signed in 1976 with Turkey and Greece for \$1,000m (£550m) and \$700m respectively.

This morning Mr Turan Kapanli, the Turkish Defence Minister, had a half-hour meeting here with Mr Brown.

—Agence France-Press.

## British fish claim upsets EEC partners

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Dec 7

Attempts to solve the long-running dispute about how to share out the EEC's fish stocks were adjourned here today until January 16 after Britain put in what several of its partners described as an "astronomical" claim to more than 40 per cent of the total Community catch.

According to Mr Alfons van der See, the Dutch Agriculture Minister, the British demanded a catch quota next year of 962,000 tonnes, almost double the 540,000 tonnes originally offered by the European Commission.

Irish sources described the British claim as unworkable in relation to the fish that were available. Speaking to journalists after today's meeting of fisheries ministers, Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, declined either to confirm or deny the British claim.

He would say only that he had reaffirmed Britain's long-standing minimum demands. These were for a 12-mile coastal belt reserved solely for British fishermen and for a dominant preference, "season's share", between 12 and 50 miles. He had also urged much tougher conservation measures.

Only a settlement along these lines, Mr Silkin said, would take due account of the fact that British waters contained some 60 per cent of the Community's total fish stocks and that British fishermen had suffered more grievously than any others from the loss of fishing opportunities in waters beyond the Community's 200-mile zone.

## Home truths for the Elysee from M Chirac

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Dec 7

President Giscard d'Estaing has invited three senior leaders of the majority coalition to meet him over the next few days. The invitations were made public shortly before M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, went to the Elysee this evening for a meeting at his own request.

He emerged looking relaxed and smiling broadly and told reporters "I think I was understood, and this pleased me".

Perked up by the opinion polls which show his party is picking up support, he obviously felt fit to tell the President a few political home truths. The spotlight, long focused on M Barre, the Prime Minister, has swung back on the Gaullist leader.

## OVERSEAS

# Havana unruffled by Young condemnation of its troops in Africa

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Dec 7

Mr Andrew Young, American permanent representative at the United Nations, strongly denounced Cuban policies in Africa in a speech to the political committee last night. He said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Ethiopia and elsewhere led to death and destruction and he called on Cuba to withdraw.

Meanwhile, in Havana, Dr Fidel Castro was telling two visiting American congressmen that Cuba would not enter into any sort of compromise on Africa. "It has nothing to do with Carter, it has nothing to do with the United States", he said. "Our relations with Africa—that we can't discuss, that we can't negotiate."

He also said: "If the issue of Cuban-American relations is placed in the context of Africa, the restoration of relations will not advance. We are not ready to enter into any sort of compromise on that."

Mr Young's speech is the latest of a series of statements by members of the Administration criticising the Cuban role in Africa. The White House released last month a detailed account of Cuban troops in a number of African countries, and the State Department has often said that the Cubans are actively disrupting the peace of the continent.

Dr Castro told the congressmen that the Americans had got the figures for Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia wrong, but did not say how many were there. He denied that any were

in Uganda, said there were only a few in Equatorial Guinea but confirmed that the number in Angola, reduced sharply after the present regime's victory in the civil war in 1976, had been increased because of that Government's instability.

Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, saw the two congressmen before they went to Havana, and told them that the only message he had for the Cuban Government was "to get out of Angola". Dr Castro's answer suggests that there will be little progress in improving Cuban-American relations in the near future.

Dr Kissinger sent out a few peace doves in the direction of Cuba two years ago while Secretary of State. They were shot down when the Cubans sent troops to Angola to decide the civil war there. Mr Carter tried again shortly after entering office, and an American office was opened in Havana. Earlier in the year, Mr Young said that Cuban troops represented a "stabilizing factor" in Angola. He has evidently come to the conclusion now that the "stabilizing" involved is of the "order reigns in Warsaw" sort which should be condemned formally.

"We call on the Soviet Union and Cuba to assist Africans in the task of nation-building, rather than contributing to the escalation of death and destruction", he said last night. A week ago, Mr Young said that the Cubans seemed to be supporting military regimes that "maintain power by killing off the opposition".

## Nixon associate must stay in prison until April

From Our Correspondent,

Washington, Dec 7

John Ehrlichman, once one of President Nixon's closest associates, will not be released from jail until next April. The Federal Parole Board decided today that he should serve 18 months of the prison term which he began in October last year.

The sentence was originally 20 months minimum and five years maximum for his part in the Watergate cover-up and in the Ellsberg break-in. Last autumn, as one of his last acts as a federal judge, Mr John Sirica reduced Mr Ehrlichman's minimum sentence to one year.

Two other Watergate convicts are still in jail, John Mitchell, former Attorney General, and H. R. Haldeman, once Mr Nixon's chief of staff. They are serving the same sentence as Mr Ehrlichman, but went to prison only last summer after their final appeals failed. They were not involved in the Ellsberg case, which went through the courts faster. Only Mr Ehrlichman of the three was involved.

Mr Ehrlichman did not take his appeal to the Supreme Court (as all three did for the Watergate case) and went to jail in Arizona.

The Ellsberg break-in was an earlier operation of the White House "plumbers" who carried out the Watergate burglary. They broke into the office of Dr Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in the hope of finding something discreditable about him. He had leaked the Pentagon papers to the press.

As with all Alfa Romeos, the GT and GTV are covered by the AlfaPlus back-up programme, which includes unlimited mileage cover for the first year, 12,000 miles between main services, free routine service parts for the first 27,000 miles and an 'all-in' purchase price.

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OVERSEAS

# South African employers draw up code intended to end discrimination over jobs and pay

From Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Dec 7

South Africa's 10 largest employer organizations, representing 90 per cent of the country's commerce and industry, today announced a "code of employment practice" which is aimed at eliminating race discrimination in matters concerning employment, job promotion and pay. It is the first time that such a code has been devised in South Africa.

The code has been drawn up by the Urban Foundation, a business organization set up in the wake of last year's black unrest to look into the problems of urban black communities in partnership with the South African Employers' Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs.

At a press conference held to introduce the new code, Mr H. Steyn, the Urban Foundation's executive director, described it as "a sincere effort by commerce and industry to move away from discrimination, create equal opportunities irrespective of race and regulate labour patterns according to the demands of merit."

He denied that the code had been introduced in response to foreign pressure.

Private sector employers are asked under the code to attempt, "within the evolving South African legal framework", to eliminate discrimination based on race or colour in four main areas.

These are: selection, employment and advancement of all employees; remuneration of employees; provision of pension, insurance and medical aid schemes, housing assistance and training programmes; recognition of the basic rights of workers of freedom of association, collective bargaining and the lawful withholding of labour as a result of industrial disputes.

Questioned about how the code could be made effective, Mr Charles du Toit, the chairman of the employer's committee, admitted there was no way in which adherence could be monitored or enforced. He said the code should be seen as a "declaration of intent" to be negotiated within the limits of the law. As time went by, it would become more concrete.

Already, the code has been criticized on the grounds that neither white nor black (non-registered) trade unions were consulted before it was formulated, and because it falls considerably short of the provisions contained in the employment codes drawn up earlier this year by the European Community and the United States.

In particular it makes no commitment to a viable living wage or to the question of minimum wages and it skirts the issue of recognition of black trade unions.

It is understood that some of the companies who belong to the Urban Foundation had been pressing for a tougher and more comprehensive code. However, they met with strong resistance from some of the more conservative members and, as a result, the code is considerably tamer than originally envisaged.

Trade unions today adopted a wait-and-see approach. Arthur Grobbelaar, the general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said it would be up to employers to "open the money where their mouths are".

## Bishop Muzorewa to attend Smith talks

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Dec 7

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the United African National Council, is to attend the second round of internal settlement talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and other nationalist groups in Salisbury on Friday.

Mr David Muboko, the UANC's publicity secretary, said today his organization was now ready to start settlement negotiations and the bishop would lead his party's delegation. The bishop boycotted the first meeting last Friday after the killing of 1,200 guerrillas by Rhodesian security forces in their recent raids into Mozambique.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the leader of another internal group, is due in Salisbury tomorrow and is expected to head the ANC (Sithole) delegation. Senator Chief Mthembu will head the Zimbabwe United People's Organization team.

Meanwhile, a highly respected member of Bishop Muzorewa's organization today spoke favourably of the internal negotiations. He was Dr Sam Sankanga, professor of history at North-East University, Boston, who returned recently from the United States to Rhodesia after a 12-year exile to become the bishop's political adviser.

Dr Sankanga said he believed Mr Smith means business for the peaceful future of the whole nation. He did not think the talks were another "mirage" like the other abortive discussions in the past 12 years.

"If we miss this there is unlikely to be another chance", he said. He declined to say how long he thought the talks would last but he expected some hard bargaining.

Mr Josiah Chinamano, the ANC (Zimbabwe) vice-president, claimed today that Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has given his "blessing" to the internal negotiations.

Mr Chinamano, who has just returned from talks with Mr Nkomo in Lusaka, said he supported President Kaunda's announcement that he had withdrawn support from the Anglo-American peace plan.

He went on to say that the concession of one-man-one-vote by Mr Smith as a basis for discussion in return for which he sought guarantees for minority groups, would not draw Mr Nkomo back to Rhodesia to take part in the talks.

Reflecting predictable frustration at the possibility of the talks succeeding, which could leave the Patriotic Front in the cold when it comes to the eventual formation of a black administration after independence, Mr Chinamano said the

## Afrikaans press fears bad image from Biko

From Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Dec 7

The magistrate's ruling in the Steve Biko case that no one was criminally responsible for the death in detention of the Black Consciousness leader not only provoked a storm of protest overseas but is worrying most of the Afrikaans press.

These normally pro-Government papers, while not questioning the validity of the magistrate's verdict, are clearly anxious about the effect the evidence has had on South Africa's image.

An editorial in *Rapport* said that some of the details of the conditions in which Mr Biko was detained were "shocking". It called for a thorough review of the system of detention and interrogation.

*Beeld*, which described the treatment of Mr Biko in his cell as medieval, also called for a reform of the system of detention without trial. The minimum term, it said, was that professional men of irreproachable standing should have greater access to detainees and should be able to report to judges on matters such as a detainee's health.

The comment of *Die Transvaler* was that South Africa should learn from its mistakes. "We cannot afford another Biko case," it said. *Die Vaderland* said that the magistrate did not seem to have given the reasons for his findings.

The magistrate, Mr Martinus Prins, confirmed earlier this week that three inquest judges had found that Mr Biko's death was not due to his own mistakes. He would not add to his three-minute verdict delivered last Friday.

Meanwhile, the Biko family plans within the next few weeks to take civil action against the nation's response to Mr Biko's death. Mr Shun Chetty, the family's lawyer, said a claim for substantial damages would be lodged against Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice.

Johannesburg, Dec 7.—Black journalists on the Post, which began publication last week, after *The World*, the newspaper for black South Africans, was banned, went on strike yesterday to demand the resignation of Mr John Miskelly, its white editor.

They complained that Mr Miskelly showed an "unacceptable" attitude towards his staff and to Africans in general. He rejected any suggestion that he was being too provocative. —Agency France-Press.

## Demascus attempt to reconcile Egypt and Syria

Demascus, Dec 7.—King Hussein of Jordan, who has said he will work to resolve the differences among the Arabs resulting from President Sadat's visit to Israel, arrived today at a military airport outside Demascus today and almost immediately began talks with President Assad of Syria.

After six hours of discussions, he returned to Amman and is expected to go on to Cairo tomorrow.

President Sadat abruptly broke off relations with Syria and four other Arab states critical of his peace initiatives—Iraq, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen.

King Hussein was accompanied by Sir Zaki Khayyat, Jordan's Minister, and Mr Abdel Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court and one of his main advisers. Jordan has carefully refrained from taking sides in the polemical quarrelling that has followed the Sadat visit and has set Syria against its chief Arab ally, Egypt.

Meanwhile, Riyadh radio quoted the Saudi Information Minister as saying that reports from Libya that Saudi Arabia and other oil states planned to cut their financial subsidies to Egypt were groundless. The Kingdom has taken no measures to this effect," he said.

After Cairo, King Hussein is expected to continue his tour to Saudi Arabia. President Assad, too, is going to Riyadh tomorrow for a one-day visit and talks with King Khalid.

Despite the reports from Libya that Saudi Arabia was planning to cut its aid to Egypt, diplomatic sources said it was much more likely that the Saudis would play a mediating role.

Mr Vance, who headed first for Brussels and a meeting of Nato foreign ministers, also said in a brief departure state that Washington's commitment to the Atlantic alliance "remains the heart of our foreign policy."

At a press conference before his trip, Mr Vance expressed the full support of the Carter Administration for the initiatives of President Sadat and Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

He said they had "broken through psychological barriers which have impeded progress toward peace in the Middle East for three decades. As a result, an irreversible process has begun."

A settlement was now possible without a Geneva conference although the United States continued to favour that kind of a comprehensive approach. Middle East settlement, he said.

He added: "President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have made a breakthrough, and we intend to help them wherever possible to enlarge that opening. Our proper role is to support their progress and help broaden it to all fronts."

Mr Vance will return to Washington on December 15 after visiting Belgium, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Britain. —UPI.



Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, at a London press conference yesterday. On his left is Mr Abraham Kidron, the Israeli Ambassador, and on his right Mr Dan Pattir, press adviser.

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## Colonel Gaddafi seeks new image

From David Watts Tripoli

Towards the end of a tortuous eight-hour debate at the Tripoli summit meeting, how, by the line Arab states should respond to President Sadat's peace initiative, Mr Mujafer Abdel Jaloud, Colonel Gaddafi's closest political associate, expressed himself in language that would make even former President Nixon pause.

The man was quickly rebuked by Colonel Gaddafi, who upbraided him for using unstatesmanlike language.

In the normal way of meetings by Arab heads of state it was a case of the intervention of the host, Mr Mujafer, to bring the discussion to a close.

Colonel Gaddafi's attempts to cultivate a new, more responsible image, both in the Arab world and elsewhere.

Within the past 18 months he has tried to make up his quarrel with Tunisia over rights to the continental shelf oil fields in the Gulf of Gabes; restored diplomatic relations with Jordan; and been active in efforts to solve the problems of the Palestinian minority in the Philippines, although there are those who believe he was behind the militancy of the Moro Liberation Front in the first place.

Disputed believe Colonel Gaddafi is now more selective about the movements he supports, confining his assistance to what he believes are genuine movements of national and religious liberation.

In the case of the Irish Republican Army, the Oxford Street bombings of last year, which threatened the lives of women and children as much as anyone else, are said to have offended his strong religious beliefs.

Colonel Gaddafi supported terrorism for the sake of the Arab world. During the recent hijacking of the Lufthansa airliner to Mogadishu he received West German diplomats and assured them that the hijacked Boeing 737 would not be allowed to touch down in Libya. According to diplomats, he was annoyed when the Bonn Government did not give him public credit for it.

The lobbies of Tripoli's two main hotels see an almost constant stream of visitors from every conceivable freedom movement. Even those that are respectable in Western standards do not always get the help they are seeking. The Libyans are crazy with their oil revenues.

It is not that Colonel Gaddafi has renounced revolution. His foreign and domestic policy is imperialist rhetoric and he has long seen himself as a latter-day Napoleon.

The Middle East, after President Sadat's visit to Israel, seemed to be the ground for guerrillas, with the new unification of the Palestine Liberation Organization, if peace does not come quickly. The guerrilla training camps in the Libyan hinterland are not likely to lack recruits.

## Mass amnesty plea

New York, Dec 7.—The United Nations General Assembly's special political committee has shelved a resolution proposed by Sir Eric Gairy, Grenada's Prime Minister, which called for a full-scale study of unidentified flying objects.

New York, Dec 7.—Twenty-six journalists and press workers arrested for staging a hunger strike in protest at the closure of the newspaper *Musawwar*, which is owned by Mr Bhutto Pakistan's former Prime Minister, have been released.

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## Spassky calls off chess game because of a cold

Belgrade, Dec 7.—Boris Spassky, losing 2-4 to Viktor Korchinn in the match to decide who will challenge Anatoly Karpov for the world chess championship, called off the seventh game today because of a cold. The game will be played on Friday.

Each player has the right to three postponements during the 20-game match. Spassky has now exercised the right twice. The following were the moves of the drawn sixth game:

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## Brazilians to be allowed to divorce, but only once

From Peter Godfrey Rio de Janeiro, Dec 7

Under President Geisel's intervention within the next two weeks, Brazilians will be able to apply for a divorce for the first time by Christmas.

Rules for allowing marriages to be dissolved have been approved by the Senate and applications are expected from thousands of *desquidados*—people who are legally separated but who have hitherto been unable to remarry.

Many have already formed an unofficial queue, instructing their lawyers to submit formal applications as soon as the new law is published.

## Student dies in Turkish election violence

From Sinan Fisek Ankara, Dec 7

Right-wing terrorists killed a Turkish-Cypriot student at Istanbul's Academy of Fine Arts early today and seriously wounded another in a gangland-style "execution" the semi-official Anadolu News Agency reported.

Unidentified people kidnapped the two first-year students, aged 18 and 19, and took them to a house in the city's Akasera area. They told the two that they would be killed in retaliation for the murder of a right-winger by left-wing Turkish-Cypriot students.

They were driven at gunpoint to a field near Buyukcekmece Lake, 29 miles west of Istanbul, and shot.

Muhammed Ozenur died immediately. Umiten Salih, a student in the sculpture department, was hit in the neck and face but regained consciousness. He managed to get the story from him before he lost consciousness.

## Marcos critic absent from Amnesty forum























## PARLIAMENT, December 7, 1977

## Persistent trade deficits among many countries exerting deflationary pressure

House of Commons  
Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.), in a statement on the meeting of the European Council in Brussels on December 5 and 6, said: The Council began with an exchange of views on the current economic problems of Europe, including those caused by the low rates of growth in the economies of the member countries, and the high unemployment that exists throughout the Community.

It was agreed in principle to establish a European Foundation to promote co-operation within the Community. Foreign ministers will examine the proposals for a foundation, and report back to the European Council.

During the meeting the Council considered certain ideas for closer co-operation against terrorism, and discussed current international problems, particularly those of Africa and the Middle East. I took the opportunity to inform my colleagues of the wide-ranging discussions which I had with Mr Begin (the Prime Minister of Israel) at the weekend.

During these, Mr Begin assured me of his determination to seek a comprehensive settlement and to find a just solution to the problem of the Palestinians. I informed Mr Begin of the Government's support for continuing discussions on this basis between Egypt and Israel.

leading at a later date to wider negotiations is a serious matter. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), is it true there was a considerable difference of view on how to tackle inflation and growth and that the countries which have been most successful in tackling inflation were not to risk the gains and by continuing them in jeopardy if they refused?

On the point of the rather trite phrase, the European Commission took note of the current situation on direct elections, did they take note of the fact that in the week of this summit the Government provided no days for Europe and that only 123 out of 280 Labour MPs voted for direct elections compared with 229 out of 280 Conservative MPs? That shows the difference between the two parties. (Labour cheers.) Is it his intention to provide time for genuine free choice of electoral systems before Christmas?

Mr Callaghan—That is a question of timing. I am not sure that the Government would wish to be pushed into a position that they did not wish to be pushed into. It is likely to endanger the continuity of the Government. At the same time, the Government is not sure that it will have a

choice of proving their vitality in the next election. Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Kendal, Cumbria, Lib), would he confirm the view, and I have on the subject of direct elections, now that for the first time the Conservatives have been brought face to face, it would be a very significant step, a supportive role rather than coming out with solutions of their own. That seems to me to make a lot of sense and I put it to my European colleagues that we should not be in the front in advocating solutions but urge both parties into a proper negotiation position.

Mr David Steel (Kendal, Cumbria, Lib), said if anyone is dragging his feet on direct elections it was the Prime Minister.

Mr Callaghan—There have been difficulties on direct elections in this country and in the governing party. Everyone understands that we should not be in the front in advocating solutions but urge both parties into a proper negotiation position.

## List system would meet target date

If the House decided to opt for the regional list system for European elections there was every reason for believing that the target date would be fulfilled. Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

He had been asked by Mr Douglas Hurd, Opposition spokesman on Europe (Mid Oxon, C), in *The Times* magazine this morning in its account of the Foreign Secretary said at the summit about the direct elections Bill? If it was accurate was that not a deeply partisan and misleading statement?

It would be better to correct that now by acknowledging that in recent weeks and again this week the Bill has nothing whatever to do with the election system in the continuing refusal of the Government to provide adequate data for discussion. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Judd—That is not the case. If this House decided to opt for the regional list system there is every reason for believing that the date that has been set as a target will be fulfilled.

## Dr Owen regrets remarks created ill-feeling with President Kaunda

Regret that some remarks of his had caused ill-feeling between himself and President Kaunda was expressed by Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, during a question time exchange on Rhodesia on Tuesday.

Dr Owen—There is a choice between the continued armed struggle, with all that would involve, or a negotiated settlement. The principles laid down and the broad framework of the Anglo-American initiative will be the principles upon which any negotiated settlement will have to be based. How that is achieved will be a matter for history to decide.

But the Anglo-American initiative provides a means by which they cannot be written off as easily as he implies.

South Africa would help us even more than they have over the past few months (he added later) if they were convinced a negotiated settlement would be viable, that there would be fair elections, and law and order would be maintained. That is the issue still to be negotiated and upon which there are regrettable still considerable differences of opinion.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Kendal, Cumbria, Lib), said: Dr Owen's remarks were a great contribution to make, and assure him his apprehensions would be fully considered at any future conference?

Dr Owen said he understood President Kaunda's apprehensions. I am convinced (he said) that the only way to settle this dispute between the differing nationalist leaders is to have an election.

## Going to Geneva should still be the path for negotiations on Middle East

Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that going to Geneva was still the best way to settle the Middle East problem.

He said: There was also advantage in the two co-chairmen playing a responsible role in these negotiations.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, Wiltshire, C), said: The Secretary of State had said that the British Government was using its influence to encourage a far more constructive approach by Israel to peace making?

Dr Owen—To seek to encourage the progress of the talks on Saturday and Sunday in London between the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State, it would be a constructive contribution we are attempting to make to the complex task of peace making.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, C), said: Mr Owen clearly referred to the Palestinian cause and suggested there could be negotiations. Is that not in contrast to the narrow attitude of the Arab states to President Sadat's initiative?

Dr Owen—The fact that he referred to the Palestinian Arabs in that context was a lot to the credit of the British Government. The fact that it was on that issue that a lot of the discussions was bound to be concentrated. The fact that it came to a meeting on Sunday was a testimony to the progress made during these discussions.

## CAP's share of EEC budget

It was the strong intention of the Government to resist any increase which could shift the agricultural budget from the present 70 per cent of the total EEC budget up to 90 per cent. Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

Mr Neil Martin (Banbury, C), referred to the proposed enlargement of the Community, said—The percentage of agricultural workers in the countries which are to join is 36 per cent in Greece, 28 per cent in Portugal and 23 per cent in Spain.

## Opposition protests at lack of discussion of key clauses of Scotland Bill

The Scotland Bill, in its present form, means that the Government of the day could use its majority to push through legislation which could not be amended and would entitle the Scottish Parliament to legislate for the whole of United Kingdom. Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, Surrey, C), said.

He said there was no reason why the Government should not seek to amend the Bill to change the law of the United Kingdom.

Mr John Smith said it was not such an easy exercise to get an Order in Council through the House, if it made any major change.

Mr Francis Pym, chief Opposition spokesman on devolution and Scotland (Cambridge, C), said the Minister's intervention had not been helpful. He had given no indication of what he intended to do to change the law of the United Kingdom.

Mr John Smith said the clause was much more limited than the Opposition suggested.

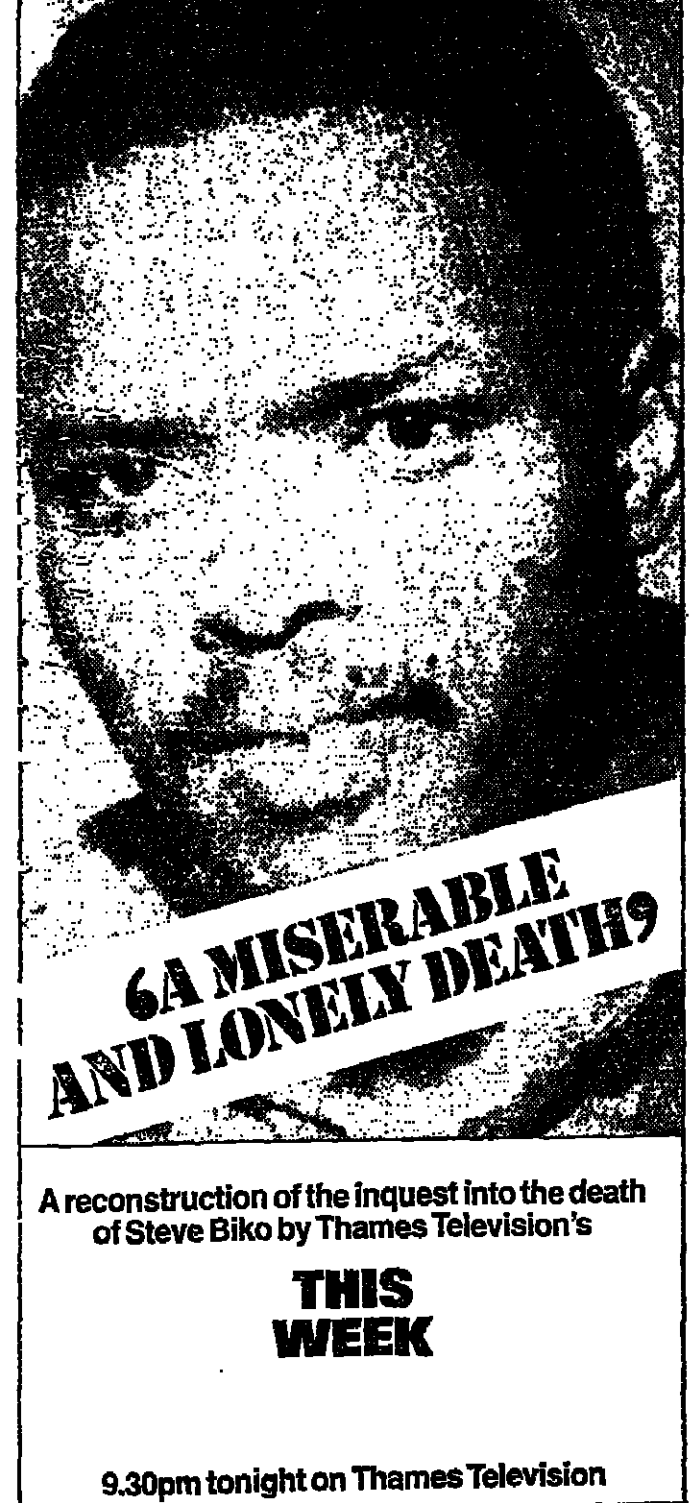
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9.30pm tonight on Thames Television

Industrial guidelines

Quality factor in judging forces

Attack on Polish ships deal

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House of Commons

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# GWENT

a Special Report

## Devolution may blunt drive for growth

by Peter Evans

The danger of further government meddling with Welsh local authorities as a consequence of devolution proposals is alarming county councils, which are settling down after the last organizational upheaval.

They feel that an additional executive tier between central government and local authorities will not only complicate governmental processes in Wales but will tend to move the decision-making for local services farther away from the local areas and their local authorities.

The alarm is focused particularly on a provision in Clause 13 of the Wales Bill that the Assembly should review the structure of local government in Wales and report its conclusions to the Secretary of State.

For Gwent County Council, whose £8.5m headquarters will be completed soon, the issue has particular relevance. Not everyone in the county has got over the shock of being incorporated into Wales, though the county council has turned the point to its own advantage by calling itself "the

first county in Wales" in its promotional publicity. The county's motto, *Unique fides*, faithful to both England and Wales, is being put to the test by the debate on devolution.

The town of Monmouth, which gave its name to the county before it was changed to Gwent, displayed remarkable resilience as long ago as 1963 by so worrying about the consequences of a Welsh takeover that the possibility of becoming part of Herefordshire was discussed. Mr Leo Abse, MP for Pontypool, has more recently expressed the fear that a Welsh assembly would mean a Wales run by Welsh-speaking elites, cornering plum jobs.

The latest debate perpetuates the tension which has historically accompanied the political and economic changes which have swept like tides across the county, lying as it does across the Severn from England. The castle, whose attractions the council is now advertising to improve its tourist trade as a means of fighting off the effects of recession, are evidence of past turbulence.

According to the official guide to Raglan Castle, Gwent derives its name from Ventr Silurum, the tribal capital of the Silures, the first centuries of the Christian era.

The Welsh, Ventr became known as Caerwent, where gardeners find the soil easier to dig within the still-standing Roman walls, because of the continuous tillage, than outside. The Romans built the town to help to civilize the natives.

Ancient Caerwent is still a good indicator and pivot of change. Present day governments have been quickly buying up land, when it became available, to display old Roman remains. But the growing strategic importance to the economy of the area between Newport and the Severn, is making the process more difficult. The land is not so easy to come by any more.

### Sevenside ripe for development

This is partly the result of an economic boost given by the building of the Severn bridge, giving emphasis to the tendency of the planners to regard Sevenside as a region for coherent development. In 1971, a government report suggested major expansion of the area near to the main urban areas of Newport, Bristol and Gloucester. Development on 14 major sites could accommodate well over three million people, double the present population, the report suggested.

The report described the coastal belt east of Newport as one of the best sites for capital intensive industry in the entire study area. Reclaimed land might eventually be considered as a site for an international airport, the report said.

Variations on the theme have occurred in association with proposals for a Severn barrage and last year Professor Anthony Goss, in a report for Gwent County Council, also proposed development on the 35 sq mile area to the east of Newport, alongside the existing Llanwrn steelworks, and new deep-water port at Usk mouth, near Newport.

But as so often happens with schemes having a bearing on Wales, short-term considerations conflict with longer-term economic needs. Although the economic future of Britain as a whole demands development where it can most naturally and profitably occur, the development of Sevenside might well suck into the area capital and people at the expense of the Welsh hinterland, where the growth of nationalism has made Labour ever mindful of local Welsh interests.

Moreover Ebbw Vale, the steel town threatened by the recession and modernization

of the industry, obviously requires first aid. Unemployment in Gwent is already 9 per cent, extending from 11.5 per cent in the lower valley to 7.5 on the coast, including Newport, and reaches 10 per cent even in the beautiful north-east, near Abergavenny (which partly explains the county's interest in the tourist trade).

By 1991, according to the county council's structure plan, some 29,000 new jobs will be required to take into account industrial change and closure. If unemployment is to be reduced to 3.5 per cent, by 1991, 12,000 jobs will be needed, including 3,600 at Blaenau Gwent, of which Ebbw Vale is part, and 3,240 at Newport. The 2,000 jobs in prospect at Newport compare with only 800 at Blaenau Gwent.

The trouble is that, although the whole of Gwent is an assisted area (including special development, development and intermediate areas), its prospects have been damaged by the erosion of the Government's regional policies.

Industrial development certificates are no longer required in special development and development areas, but they are so easily available throughout most parts of the United Kingdom, Gwent officials say, that the number of firms which can be attracted into assisted areas is limited.

Regional policy may be undermined further by recently announced relaxations in office development permits and a change in the role of the Location of Offices Bureau, which will mean the promotion of offices in inner cities, including London.

One of the main aims of the Government's strategy is to make good the decay resulting in inner-city areas from the loss of jobs and the exodus of the Government has indicated that over 10 years there will be a total of about £1,000m to boost inner-city areas, other measures have lessened the impact of the financial inducements available in assisted areas.

Those measures have included the withdrawal of the regional employment premium, a delay in the payment of regional grants, officials say, and the introduction of selective financial assistance for certain industries, regardless of location, under the Government's industrial strategy.

The Government's regional policy is made the more confusing by the number of different departments of central government or agencies involved, the Welsh Office, Welsh Development Agency, and Department of Industry. At present, separate and often independent approaches about financial incentives and advance factories have to be made.

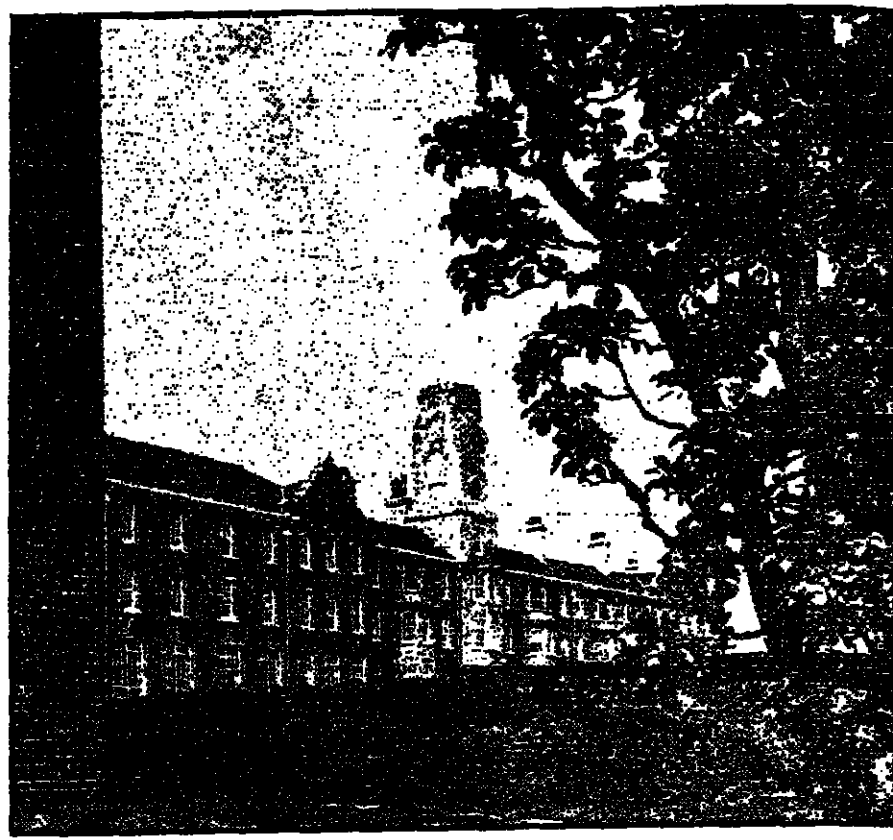
In view of this erosion, it is doubly important for Gwent that its own efforts to attract industry should be successful. One of the targets of the county council for investment in Gwent is a particular range of firms in a particular area of Germany, mounted with the aid of a German advertising agency and based on market research.

The question Gwent County Council has reason to ask is whether the devolution proposals will dilute the sort of drive it is mounting to safeguard its own future against the decline of traditional industries.

The decay of inner cities, which were also developed as a result of the industrial revolution, should be seen as part of the overall need for improvement and investment. But there is no good reason why it should be at the expense of places like Gwent.

After all, much money has been invested in providing superb communications by road and rail between Gwent and other main centres in Britain. Now they are there the county badly wants the chance to make full use of them.

The author is Home Affairs Correspondent, The Times.



Caerleon College, part of Gwent College of Higher Education, near Newport.

## Land reclamation raises hopes for industry

by Patrick Hannan

Both the industrial history of Gwent and what is planned to be its industrial future can be seen on one site in the north of the county. It is almost 200 acres of eyecore around the town of Blaenau, a mountainous monument to all the activities that gave South Wales its industrial greatness and which now provides one of its most substantial problems.

The site is covered with the leavings of coalmines and ironworks spread out along the valley floor and on to the mountainside. But within the next two and a half years, the millions of tons of debris should have disappeared.

It is all part of one of the most encouraging developments the area has seen during recent years—the clearance of derelict land, which provides places for new industry and improves the environment.

North Gwent certainly needs the land; the topography means that there is a shortage of sites on which industry can develop.

At Llanwrn there is now comparative peace, but the present recession in the steel industry means that the real test is yet to come. Full order books, if and when they return, will demonstrate whether Llanwrn can produce its full quota of high-quality steel.

The strategy of the steel industry has been strongly influenced by decisions on where it is best to make steel. In coal there are no such choices and the decisions that have to be made

early 1960s Llanwrn's in mining are about how to exploit known reserves most efficiently.

To some extent this is linked to the fortunes of the steel industry as about two thirds of the British reserves of coking coal are in South Wales. To make the most of this Gwent is now getting its full share of development.

The county faces the same troubles as the rest of South Wales. Difficult geology being worked from mines which are too small to make the best use of modern techniques and to provide the levels of productivity that coalmining desperately needs.

The coal board's answer has been, in effect, to create large mines out of small ones. So Oakdale Colliery, near Blackwood, which is one of the most successful pits in the colliery, is being linked underground with two others in a £4m scheme which will mean considerable economies of scale.

The industrial strength of Gwent has been built on coal and steel and the two industries will remain its industrial base for a long time yet.

Organizations like the coal board and the steel corporation have now put their faith—and their money—into the kind of development they believe will secure the future of that base.

In steel especially it is causing anguish and turmoil to many people; it is vital that the calculations and the strategies turn out to have been the correct ones.

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Cwmbran New Town is one of Britain's most successful industrial developments. Cwmbran Development Corporation has built and let more than 100 factories and offices in the last 10 years. It has a wide choice of industrial premises in 1978—from small 'pigeonholes' to large factories and warehouses up to 20,000 sq. ft. These premises are available immediately.

Government grants are available and a wide range of concessions may apply. Modern docks are close at hand, easy access to the M4 and trunk roads, high overhead power lines, factories with every part of Britain. Housing will be available for all, and the key men who come with new industry can be housed immediately.

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To R. P. Mendon, M.B.E., M.C., General Manager, Cwmbran Development Corporation, Cwmbran, Gwent NP23 3JL. Please send me details of industrial opportunities at Cwmbran.

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Company \_\_\_\_\_

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## NEWPORT SOUTH WALES

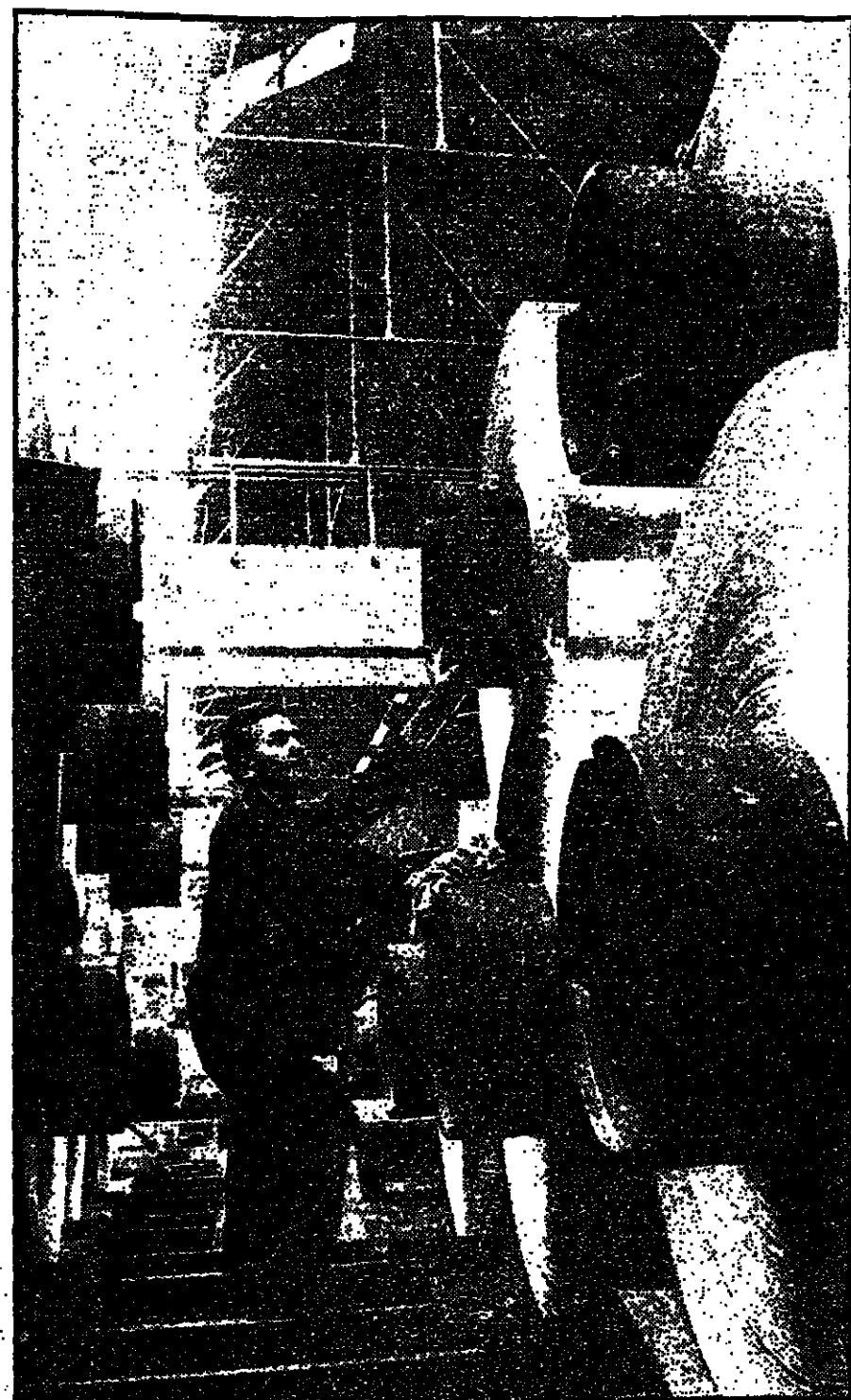
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Coils of aluminium foil await rolling on the high speed foil mills at Alcan Booth Sheet foil plant at Rogerstone, near Newport.

## Ask the Industrialists who moved to Blaenau Gwent.....



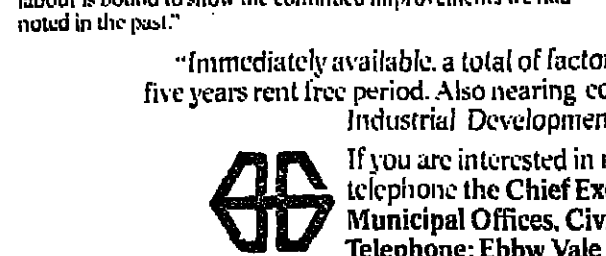
**Grundy Auto Products Limited, Tredegar**  
"We now have ample space to carry out our expansion plans and have acquired an excellent labour force in the area. All local government departments have been very helpful during the settling-in period. In addition, the financial assistance from a special development area has been a valuable contribution to our move."



**Midland Oil Company Limited (Oil Recycling), Ebbw Vale**  
"Our Company has located a factory in the Ebbw Vale area because of its central location, and our belief in the future growth of South Wales as an industrial area. We have received excellent co-operation and assistance from all local and national Government departments during the development of our site. The quality of labour that we have recruited is excellent, and will be able to assimilate new skills."



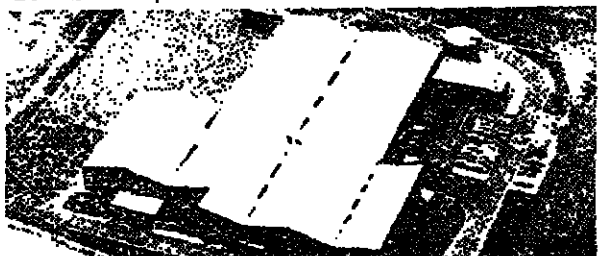
**Dunlop Semtex, Brynmawr**  
"Dunlop Semtex has been located at Brynmawr for 25 years, when the Company took over the Enfield Rubber factory. In 1975 the Company re-located its Head Office at Brynmawr. We find the co-operation from local and central government departments to be excellent. With the development of a broader industrial base to the area the availability of skilled labour is bound to show the continued improvements we had noted in the past."



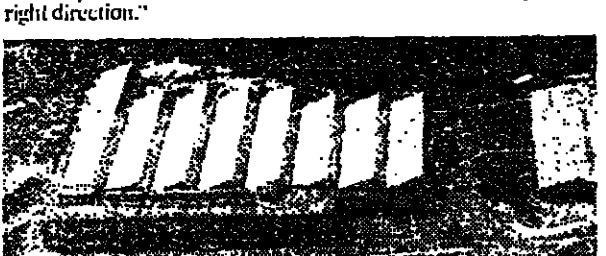
**Crompton Electric, Tredegar**  
"We have always been pleased with our decision to move to this particular area. Road communications are exceptionally good and rail communications are convenient through Cardiff and Newport. A most important reason to move to Blaenau Gwent was the fact that the Borough has special development area status which carries substantial financial incentives to Companies moving into the area."



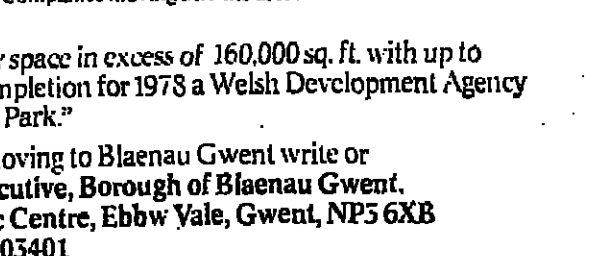
**Control Data Limited (Disc Pack and Computer Tape), Brynmawr**  
"Control Data originally came to Brynmawr in order that the European market for computer magnetic media could be filled from inside Europe instead of from the U.S.A. We have found in Blaenau Gwent the right sort of labour, good communications and first-class co-operation from all local and National Government departments."



**Alfred Teves Limited (Braking Systems), Ebbw Vale**  
"The reasons for coming to Wales were mainly favourable conditions in connection with purchase or lease of available factories; labour availability and the ample support from local authorities, including the Development Corporation for Wales and the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, as well as the help from the Government."



"Our experience to date indicates that this move was a step in the right direction."



"Immediately available, a total of factory space in excess of 160,000 sq. ft. with up to five years rent free period. Also nearing completion for 1978 a Welsh Development Agency Industrial Development Park."



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## Area suffers from damaging decisions

By Peter Evans

Under the implications of an entry into the Common Market, the area has suffered from a series of decisions, particularly in the Newport area, which have been damaging to the local economy. The Newport area has suffered from a series of decisions, particularly in the Newport area, which have been damaging to the local economy. The Newport area has suffered from a series of decisions, particularly in the Newport area, which have been damaging to the local economy.

Area, while Newport remains classed as an intermediate area, although, according to the Newport area, which have been damaging to the local economy. The Newport area has suffered from a series of decisions, particularly in the Newport area, which have been damaging to the local economy.

establish the proposed factory there. A third blow to Newport was a political decision to build an iron-ore terminal at Port Talbot. In 1973, 2,386,610 tonnes of iron ore were shipped into Newport docks, but in the giant Spencer steelworks. In 1975, the total shipped declined to 383,245 tonnes and in 1976 to 200,000 tonnes. The financial surplus on dock operations in Newport in 1973 became a deficit of £918,753 in 1975.

In 1976 the British Transport Docks Board was able to report the success of Newport's attempts to overcome the loss of the iron-ore trade. A monthly bulk hardwood service from Malaysia started opening last November of a store for Sainsbury together with seven shop units, and a store for Marks & Spencer. Newport has a surplus of £911,139, a remarkable change in its fortunes. But in the town, too many empty places in its new shop-

ping centre and older streets indicate the need for new business. Gwent's economic progress report for the third quarter of this year says: "Debenham's have decided to pull out of a scheme to build a store in Newport, and other possible developers of the site are being sought. The store was the subject of negotiations with the Welsh Office for a 125-year lease, which was eventually granted, and would have employed 200 people."

By Brinley Clifford

Recreation is big business in Gwent. Local authorities preparing for a predicted upsurge of public interest in leisure pursuits announced in 1973 that about £14m was to be allocated for 19 sports and leisure centres either planned or under construction. Much more has since been pumped into the scheme.

The plan aimed to provide one leisure centre for every 40,000 of the population. Fifteen of the centres, meeting social needs for every one from toddler to pensioner, were on school sites. Latest figures show that about three million people a year are attending the leisure centres jointly provided in Gwent by the county council and district councils. A million adults use these centres, individually or in groups, another 500,000 attend youth clubs and adult non-vocational classes based at the centres, and then there are season ticket holders and spectators and those taking part in special events. The figures do not include attendance at Gwent's showpiece £3m sports stadium and complex at Cwmbran, the £600,000 complex at Pontypool Park or district council facilities at Blaenavon and Aberdare. But, according to Councillor John Pemberton, chairman of Gwent's leisure services sub-committee, they illustrate that the investment made in pioneering joint-use leisure centres is beginning to pay dividends. "Short-sighted critics have tried to discourage us by saying that the centres were not worth the money they cost to provide, but

these figures prove that the people of Gwent want them and are prepared to use them," he said. "If they had not been provided, much of the capital and running costs would have been spent on school only facilities which would have been of no benefit to the general public."

Gwent's Treasurer, Mr. V. C. Vellacott, is cautiously optimistic about running costs. He reports: "After two years' experience, income and expenditure at most centres seem to have been stable. The main cause for concern, he says, is increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance, the level of which will probably rise."

Gwent's planning took into account that paid holidays were longer, that more cars were being used, and that there was a new outlook in schools, where games training and physical education now encourage many small-group informal activities such as golf, sailing, horseriding, archery, badminton, swimming or squash. More opportunities now exist for young people to enjoy drama, music and the arts and youngsters expect to find the same wide range of interests available to them as adults enjoy.

## Variety in industrial pattern

By live Pritchard

years, receiving added impetus from the development and growth of Cwmbran New Town, the magnet of the Llanwern Steelworks, and the creation of government incentives, such as development areas, special development areas, and the result is that today Gwent has a much wider industrial base than hitherto with firms producing a varied range of products from chemicals to telecommunications, from mouse-traps to wrenches, from glass fibre to fabrics, from foundation garments to aerospace components.

The main problem area remains in the north of the county where the townships towards the heads of the valleys are hard hit by the decline in coalmining and, more recently, steelmaking. In particular the close-down of the "heavy end" of the Ebbw Vale steelworks has created special problems and great effort by government agencies, the British Steel Corporation and local authorities is directed at attracting new industry to the area.

Although much more is still required the successes are certainly worthy of note. Among the most recent developments on the huge new Tafarnbach Industrial Estate the factory of Natural Gas Tubes provides a total capacity of 100,000 tons a year of various types of pipe and tube. Equally significant is the BSC's own £3.5m Colby cast factory which forms part of the corporation's Associated Products Group within the Welsh Division.

Here the production of organic coated steel for use as the outer covering of domestic appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators will be extended into the manufacture of insulated building products and kitchen units. These activities are housed in two adjoining factories and the complex already employs in the region of 150 people and is expected to employ 400

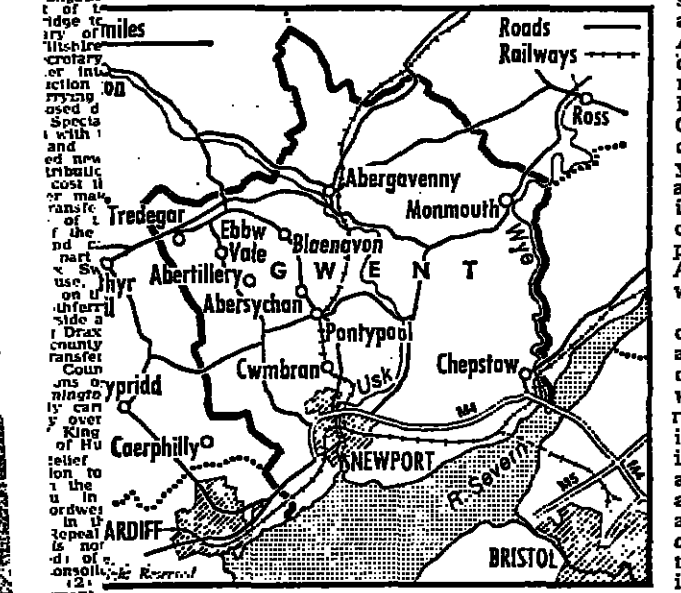
main concern of many firms. Not far away, on the Pentyfan Industrial Estate, the General Paper and Box Company, which produces smoking accessories, various types of fresheners and tissues, is just getting under way in a new 50,000 sq ft factory. Here about 220 new jobs are expected to be created within the next three years, up to half of them within 12 months and about 90 per cent of the output will be for export.

Gwent's Eastern Valley, covering an area from Blaenavon in the north, Pontypool in the middle and Cwmbran in the south, has also been the scene of considerable industrial development in recent years. A tremendous catch was the modern complex of Park Davis at Pontypool which is now one of Britain's most important and up-to-date pharmaceutical plants and which has done much to placate the difficulties created by the retraction at the neighbouring factory of ICI Fibres.

Similarly, the opening of Pilkington's multi-million pound glass fibre factory at Pontypool has countered the closing of the same company's old-established glass factory in the town which made more than 400 workers redundant. But 300 of them were offered jobs at the new plant.

Equally as important as these industrial newcomers are the many expansion projects undertaken by existing industries in the county. In the past few years there have included a big development at the Rogerstone works of Alcan Booth for large-scale production of aluminium foil; a planned £1.75m investment by Bowater Containers to make its Newport plant one of the most modern in Europe; and a £2.5m expansion by Johnson and Johnson which doubled the size of its non-woven fabrics factory at Pontypool.

Neither should the commissioning of Britain's largest blast furnace at the Llanwern steelworks be overlooked. Costing £27m and capable of producing more than 5,000 tonnes of iron a day, the furnace marked the final phase in a £107m development scheme.



established operations at Cwmbran, attracted by the ready-built factory units provided by the Cwmbran Development Corporation, and while individually they employ only a few people, together they make a significant contribution to employment. Cwmbran has been successful, too, in attracting bigger companies — among them Siebe Gorman, one of the world's leading diving and submarine equipment manufacturers which has been busy moving its large operation to Gwent New Town. Britain's biggest underwater engineering contractor, Strongwater Diving, has also made Gwent its headquarters and has moved into a 30,000 sq ft factory at Caldicot, on the coastal belt between Newport and Chepstow.

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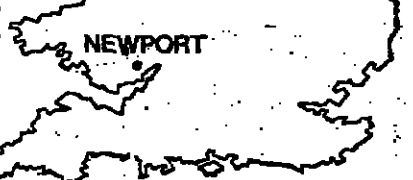
people used to tranquil industrial relations.

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# NEWPORT

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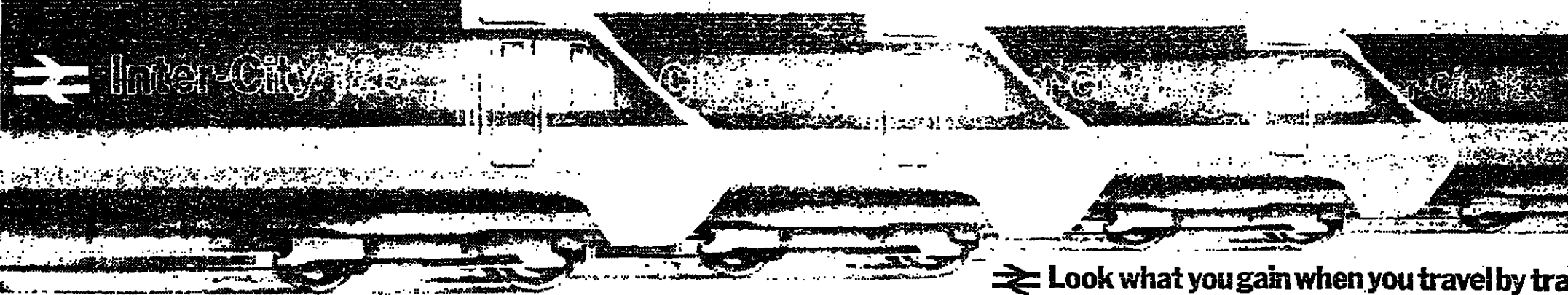
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Jo Grimond looks at the whole question of freedom and democracy

# In the aftermath of Grunwick, the three vital issues that must be faced

Fort Grunwick, George Ward's own account, is published today by Maurice Temple Smith at £4.50 in hardback and £1.75 in paperback.

Grunwick by Joe Rogaly, published by Penguin at 80p.

When I was at the Bar I was taught that the defence of fog is the only right of every true Briton. It is certainly widely invoked by those who want to confuse the issues during strikes. "Mistakes on both sides", "lack of communication" etc. In the Grunwick strike there seems to have been precious little tipping the balance towards the pickets.

Such phrases as "natural right" and "natural justice" contribute very greatly to the fog. "Rights" are a legal conception. I find it difficult to believe that any human being is born with natural rights as he is with a natural body. His rights depend upon the country in which he first sees the light of day. There is certainly no justice in nature. And few natural rights in Russia.

What we can say and should say at the top of our voices is that if we want to run a free and democratic country we must do so by argument rather than force. We must have respect for the law and to everybody must be guaranteed an area of freedom in which they are entitled to make up their own minds.

There could be endless argument about how all this is to be achieved and how far, for instance, the area of freedom should extend. There may indeed be arguments as to whether we want a democracy or not. But what is certain is

that we cannot have a democracy at all without these three elements existing in it.

It is clear that the essentials of a free and democratic society were flouted by those who attempted to coerce Grunwick into accepting their views. The pickets resorted to force. The Post Office workers who blocked Grunwick's mail and illegally entered the premises were considered even by Lord Justice Scarman that it was not enough for Mr George Ward to obey the law. Further, it was apparently denied that the majority of workers at Grunwick could decide many important aspects of their own life for themselves.

I found Mr Rogaly's account of the strike confirms a great deal of what Mr Ward has said. Mr Rogaly, of course, discusses some of the wider issues involved while Mr Ward says: "I am not a philosopher or a political scientist, I am just a small business man." His action is, of course, written from his own point of view but it certainly should be read and as direct evidence may be the more important of the two books. However, they make a very useful pair to read together.

Apart from these issues, three more very important issues emerge from these accounts. No one wants to renege the combination Acts against the trade unions but it is apparent that the trade unions now consider that they are entitled to control any employer and take steps to disrupt his business and intimidate his workers which would not be tolerated by any other organization in the country. The more so as very often they combine not against their technical employer but against the public and the public interest.

It is the trade unions and not the employers who are now in a position to threaten working people who do not knuckle under. This is not to say that people should not have a perfect right to join a union. Mr Ward maintains that he has no objection to his workers joining a union. It must also be said that it appears that initially wages in Grunwick were low, though nothing like as low as they have sometimes been reported and probably not lower than in many other firms.

The unions certainly have a part to play where labour may be exploited. But today with the amount of industrial legislation which is at the disposal

of the workers and the standard of education which we are said to have achieved, exploitation is much less of a danger than it was. However, it may remain, particularly in regard to certain immigrant groups.

It is not, however, very clear that trade unionists are always the best disposed people in the land towards immigrants and Indians, at any rate, are highly intelligent and enterprising elements in our society who, once they have mastered the language, may be well able to look after themselves and make up their own minds what conditions they will accept. Finally, if workers are wrongly sacked they have ample legal

redress without their friends attacking the police.

The next point is the sad behaviour of the so-called social democrats. Ministers of the Crown, such as Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Denis Howell and Mr Mulley who apparently remain members of Apea though they are ministers, took part in the picketing and thereby gave aid and support to what went on outside Grunwick's gates. The sponsorship of MPs by unions is a doubtful operation though of long standing. But surely for ministers in the Government to remain members of unions and take part in industrial disputes is intolerable.

It certainly must mean that Mr Ward is well justified in stating that the Government can have no claim to impartiality. I know that in this Government joint responsibility has been thrown overboard on many issues but this seems to me the most flagrant example of how government has been corrupted. Further, union demands for closed shops must make management (and all liberals) apprehensive of their activities and their alliance with ministers.

The third point is the position of A.C.A.S. It emerges quite clearly that this is an arm of government designed to further the interests of the trade unions. I believe that this, too, is undesirable. Mr Ward is blamed for not accepting the Scarman report. Mr Jack Jones would not accept the report of an inquiry to which a trade union had not assented. Mr Ward himself says the Grunwick affair must raise the question as to whether or not we are to become a corporate

state. Mr Rogaly, I understand, wants the union to be given some sort of official position in our political system. On the need to clarify the law and responsibilities I agree with much of what he says. But if unions are to be given further privileges then those who are affected by unions—and it must be remembered that they now do as much as any other body to hold back our economy and depress the standard of life, particularly the poor—must have an equal right to organize. This is exactly what the National Association for Freedom is doing.

It is an agonizing decision for those who call themselves liberals with a small "l" to decide whether they are going to sit by while the presuppositions of a liberal country, such as tolerance, are taken advantage of by those who do not believe in freedom or democracy or whether they too are to join the march towards corporatism. Furthermore, it raises once again awkward questions for the Government.

It, too, will have to abandon tolerant liberalism of the enlightenment in the last 200 years in favour of the sort of practices found essential in the Middle Ages. Already we see it with the Polish shipping order and the export credits market system to bring pressure on firms. And it is obvious that this is deplorable from a liberal point of view.

But it is the inevitable result of the growth in our society of powerful interests looking to their own advancement and showing little regard for the essentials upon which democracy must rest or the general interests of the people at large.

Ronald Butt

## The Crossman legacy that paid off

The insistence of a House of Commons majority of combined Conservatives and Labour backbenchers that the inquiry into the Crown Agents must be in the open, despite the Government's proposal that it should not, is an outstanding example of the relation of the House of Commons to the Government to secure an emergency debate.

Under the more restrictive terms of Standing Order No 9 which previously existed, it may be doubted whether the Speaker would have felt able to allow the application for the debate—not least, perhaps, because of the uncertainty about the precise ministerial relationship with the Crown Agents.

The change in the terms of SO9 (which gives such a debate precedence over the Government's planned business) is the only one of Richard Crossman's reforms, as Leader of the House, between 1965 and 1968, which has been stood still by time and achieved what it was intended to achieve—namely, the strengthening of the power of the Commons to call the executive to account.

The other changes made in the period have either proved ineffectual or have strengthened the hand of the executive over Parliament. After a year's trial, for instance, the experiment of morning sittings of the House had to be first modified and then abandoned because, instead of relieving the pressure on MPs, and freeing them from the need to sit so often late at night, it actually increased the

amount of time in which the Government could keep them on the trot.

Nor did the changes in the powers of the House to control over supply strengthen the hands of the House. Admittedly it was sensible, in view of the weight and complexity of contemporary financial legislation, to send finance Bills to a committee of the House upstairs instead of keeping all the members in a committee of the whole House trooping through the lobbies all night on technicalities beyond the comprehension of a non-specialist.

But the government of the day also benefited, particularly when it has no more than a bare working majority. It is easier for a Chancellor to force his legislation through a committee with a built-in majority of (say) one vote overall, than it would be to get it through a full House with a majority of (say) only three or four—although, of course, the Rooker-Wise amendment showed what can be done by cross-party voting in special circumstances when in a minority. But in general, a government can be more ruthless in driving a standing committee than in dealing with the whole House.

Similarly, although it was sensible to put an end to the vestiges of the pretence that supply days were used for discussing financial supply, when they were really opportunities for the Opposition to choose general topics for debate, even this diminished formal ability of the House to vote on supply. But above all, the much pro-

moted idea of Commons select committees to investigate and report on government departments came to nothing, or nothing much. Economic, foreign and other sorts of main-line policies which are at debate between the parties were never instituted, and I believe, they probably never can be under our present system where the Government and Opposition parties are in constant dispute, and the survival of the Government depends on its getting a majority for its essential business. These conditions mean that such committees would inevitably divide on party lines.

Where such committees were instituted, for agriculture and education, for instance, little of value came out of their meetings, though a huge amount of time was expended. Indeed, the case of the Crown Agents itself shows the ineffectiveness of such committees to shadow departments, because they cannot possibly take up every topic of interest and as a result sit uselessly from one to another.

The Crown Agents case did briefly come before the overseas development committee, but it was dropped prematurely and instead the committee turned elsewhere—at one point for a long time to look at rural development. My own belief is that it is only where select committees are assigned to concrete cases for investigation, or where there is a real chance that subjects can be taken out of ordinary

party dispute by common consent, such as with race relations or the working of the nationalized industries, that such committees can be really effective.

So in the end, very little was left of the great period of the Crossman reforms, except for Standing Order No 9, but the changes made with this have been immensely valuable. Previously, the holding of an emergency debate depended on a "definite matter of urgent public importance," and the Speaker always gave his reasons for granting or refusing a request.

Since he had become increasingly bound by all sort of restrictive precedents, a debate was usually refused, and the number of such debates so held had rapidly shrunk. Now, however, the Speaker no longer gives his reasons and the conditions for accepting a debate are simply that the matter must be "specific and important" and "should have urgent consideration."

Since this reform, emergency debates have been much more frequent, and are often of great importance. Indeed, no sooner had the procedure been altered than an SO9 debate was allowed in 1967 to discuss the Letter of Intent which the former Chancellor, Mr James Callaghan, who had resigned after devaluation, had sent to the IMF. The House not only debated this kind of inquiry by appointing a select committee specifically charged with investigating the matter. Like a 1921 Act tribunal, the select committee could sit in public, with precise

terms of reference, and require the attendance of witnesses. It is true that if a witness defied a summons to attend, a special Order of the House would be required to order his appearance, but that is not a handicap of substance.

Other distinctions are that a select committee of inquiry might not be bound by the ordinary rules of evidence and cross-examination, whereas a tribunal behaves more or less like a court. Yet there is no reason why a select committee should not bind itself in this way if it chose.

The House of Commons in recent times has been reluctant to undertake this type of inquiry because it lowers a very wide questioning of people who may not know what, if any, charge lies against them. But that, of course, is a criticism also directed at tribunals.

Any inquiry in public, acting virtually as a court but without a definite charge, has this disadvantage, but there are times when it has to be accepted and the House of Commons has taken the view that this is one of them.

In this case, the matter concerns public money for which Parliament is ultimately responsible, and also the behaviour and constitutional role of an institution for which the Government is allegedly not responsible because it is an offshoot of the Prerogative. This is essentially a political matter. Might it not be one which the House of Commons could deal with itself?

One of the fascinating facts which David Gilmour dug up while researching in America for his book *Edgar Allan Poe* (Dent, £6.95p). Emerging from the dark after his labyrinthine journey through the mind of Poe, the *Spectator* is now making its summer territory. The subject of his next book is Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. His aim, he says, will be to place her in an historical as well as personal and royal context.

Heavy breathing

The expected end to the lift mechanics' strike will come as a relief to Sir Frank Cooper, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defence. A heavy smoker, Sir Frank carefully chooses his companions for the climb to his sixth floor office, avoiding, for instance, those whose pace leaves him panting and breathless.

Meanwhile, over at education, 70-year-old Lord Donaldson, whose office is on the eleventh floor, has not been seen for a week and the civil servants all vie to avoid the bristles of accompanying Mrs Shirley Williams on her spring up to the 12th floor.

It is delirious for old postcards and philatelic for matchbox labels but what is the word for collecting wine labels? The difficulty is not that there is not one word but that there are two. Some enthusiasts for the hobby arranged a competition and selected "vinifilism". Now it emerges that vinifilism has a rival, derived from the Greek rather than the Latin. In 1972 a reference librarian at the state library of South Australia coined the word "oenotypophily" for an exhibition of wine labels the library was staging.



## The Wren years: a definitive record of an era of great works

On January 4, 1698, a calamitous fire virtually destroyed Whitehall Palace, the headquarters of the English monarchy since Henry VIII took it from Wolsey, and at that time the largest royal palace in the world. Firefighters came from all over Westminster and from seven outside forces, but the fire was too strong for them.

The account books show that a special payment of £5 was made to a bricklayer named John Evans for "working in a high window of the Banqueting House against the flames." You can still see the window from which he saved the Banqueting House at the gallery level in the south end as you walk up Whitehall. Without the efforts of John Evans, the glorious Banqueting House, one of our finest and earliest examples of Renaissance architecture, would have gone up in smoke with the Great Hall Theatre, the Holbein Gateway, and all those other ancient, fair, and historic buildings. All that would be left of Whitehall for us today would be the name of the street, and the familiar nickname we give to our machinery of government, as in "the man in Whitehall knows best."

In 1714 John Evans petitioned for some additional reward, claiming that his part in saving the Banqueting House was worth more than beer money. If we allow for prices in the early eighteenth century, Evans the Deep Throat must have had a Westminster's capacity for beer. His persistence and the national glory preserved in the Banqueting House finally persuaded Sir Christopher Wren to recommend him for a larger reward.

The story of John Evans is saved from the flames in the latest volume of *The History of the King's Works*, the monumental record of the building and decay of most of the greatest buildings in England. The Office of the King's Works, like our other modern departments of state, started life as a small department of the royal household, travelling with the medieval monarchs on personal chevauchées around their many palaces. This official history, dedicated to the Queen,

is a comprehensive survey, at times almost brick by brick, of public buildings in England from the Middle Ages until the middle of the nineteenth century, when the office finally became a ministry, fully accountable to Parliament. Today it has been subsumed in the gigantic Department of the Environment, whose monstrous towers in Marsham Street would appal those earlier official builders.

The new volume spans the period from the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 to the reforms of 1782, which marked the end of the Office of Works as it had existed since the sixteenth century. During its life the Office of the King's Works expanded its field of activities. It ceased to be exclusively preoccupied with the Sovereign, the Court and fortifications, and became increasingly concerned with government buildings in the modern sense. This culminated in the present volume with the building of Somerset House by Sir William Chambers as the first purpose-built public office.

For nearly 50 of these 122 years Sir Christopher Wren was Surveyor-General of the Royal Works, serving six monarchs, until as an occupier of the office, and his majestic architectural works at Hampton Court, Kensington, St James's, the Tower, Whitehall, Winchester, and elsewhere.

Whitehall and others of the King's Works have vanished, except for their memorials in the form of statues, plaques, and prints. This history of them, thickly illustrated with plates and plans, is a definitive record and an indispensable source book for the story of our outstanding royal and public buildings. The authors of Volume V are: Mr H. M. Colvin of St John's College, Oxford, the general editor; Dr J. Mordaunt Crook of Bedford College, London; Dr Kerry Downes of Reading University; and Mr John Newman of the Courtauld Institute of Art.

Philip Howard  
Volume V of *The History of the King's Works*, £25, Stationery Office.



## Magnus Magnusson asks you to use your imagination for Christmas

Imagine that you are, old, not very strong, and obliged to live alone in a rather dismal room. Won't the loneliness be all the more painful on Christmas Day, when you know that there are lights and laughter in other homes, and when you recall happier times? Then, just imagine living every day next year like this.

That is what it will be like for thousands of our old people—a continual hunger for happiness when others are feasting.

Imagine the joy if someone changes that prospect of loneliness or hunger. You can, for one old person—with a gift to help start another Day Centre, where lonely people find friendship and care. Or you can send Christmas meals for distribution by volunteers to people overseas who would otherwise go hungry. Someone in need is waiting for your generous response this Christmas. Please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T8, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ (no stamp needed).

\* Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

## On the right lines, after Mr Heath

Readers will be delighted to learn that PHS occasionally gets something right. You will recall that on Tuesday I speculated that Margaret Thatcher was fed up with being outplayed by Edward Heath and that her followers were planning to hire for her the British Rail Inter-City exhibitions train that Mr Heath is currently using on his nationwide book-selling tour.

Surprise, surprise. Mrs Thatcher has actually been negotiating with BR about the train and has provisionally booked it for the run up to the next general election. Clearly she shares Mr Heath's view that it is the sensible way to progress round the British Isles.

The train has telephones, air conditioning and every modern. Mr Heath said that it was his inter-city trek that it was the obvious platform (no pun intended) from which to mount an election campaign. Except, of course, he added "the security aspect."

Security apparently does not worry Mrs Thatcher and her advisers—and why should it? It does not seem to me that a train is necessarily more vulnerable than an aeroplane or a motor car. Mr Heath's two bodyguards are in close attendance on the train this week. No doubt Mrs Thatcher's security men will be in the weeks preceding the election.



## Vacant chair

Not only is the Labour Party short of funds, but it lacks a chairman for its finance and economic committee.

When the committee last met, only officials and two members of the national executive turned up. Norman Atkinson, party treasurer, and John Cartwright, first item on the agenda was election of chairman. When an official called for nominations, Messrs Atkinson and Cartwright just stared at each other. The meeting was adjourned.

## The Waffen-SS: an epilogue

You would, rightly, have thought that once those two former Waffen-SS officers were sent packing by the Home Office last month, that would be the end of the story. Not so. There is a final instalment. The two men, one of them a member of Hitler's personal bodyguard, the other a commander of an SS division, came to Britain to launch what is called a new book: *Waffen-SS: a History in 115 Pictures*.

If that really was the reason they came, they need not have bothered. I now learn that the book was first published in 1973, despite advertisements by a Brighton firm of importers that spoke of "a unique and historic publishing event." A revised edition was brought out

in 1975 with a dual German/English text. The publisher, the trade magazine, quotes Albion Scott Ltd, wholesale book distributors, of Brentford, Middlesex, as saying: "We have imported a quantity of copies in small quantities since early in 1976."

And the magazine goes on to quote Wolfgang Anton, German-born managing director of Albion Scott, as saying that when he spoke to the book's German publishers, he was told that it was not money but the political aspects of the book that mattered most to them.

Give them some kind of credit; they did, at least, nail their colours to the mast. Better the devil you know. . . .

## Times past—and what followed

Louis Heren, our Deputy Editor, lunched yesterday at the Royal Thames Yacht Club with Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, the Vice Chief of Naval Staff. Their conversation touched only briefly on matters of transitory importance, such as the future of the Polar submarine.

The reason they got together was that both started their careers as messengers on *The Times*. Come the war, Mr Heren joined the army and nearly seven years later returned to the paper as a foreign and war correspondent. Admiral Lygo joined the Navy, and decided not to return

to Printing House Square when the company secretary intimated that there were few job opportunities for a naval aviator. He went on to command many ships, including the Ark Royal, before reaching his present elevated appointment.

He suggested that *The Times* and the Navy have one thing in common. Any bright boy could get on—no matter what his beginnings. That still applies to the Navy but not, alas, to *The Times* or any other national newspaper. Largely because of the National Union of Journalists, a bright boy can no longer, to use a naval expression, come straight through the bowse pipe to an editorial chair.

## Most titled man in fiction

Not only was *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym* the longest story Poe ever wrote, but its full title is arguably the longest in all fiction. Take a deep breath, stifle your incredulity and read it out.

*The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket. Comprising the Details of a Mutiny and Atrocious Butchery—on Board of the American Brig Grampus, on her way to the South Seas, in the Month of June 1827—with an Account of the Recapture of the Vessel by the Survivors; Their Shipwreck, and Subsequent Horrible Sufferings, from Famine; Their Deliverance by Means of the British Schooner Jane Guy; the Brief Cruise of this Latter Vessel in the Antarctic Ocean; Her Capture, and of the Massacre of Her Crew, among a Group of Islands in the 84th Parallel of the Southern Latitude, together with the Incredible Adventures and Discoveries still further South, to which that Distressing Calamity gave Rise.*

You might think, after that, that the story itself is superfluous. The omnibus title is

It is delirious for old postcards and philatelic for matchbox labels but what is the word for collecting wine labels? The difficulty is not that there is not one word but that there are two. Some enthusiasts for the hobby arranged a competition and selected "vinifilism". Now it emerges that vinifilism has a rival, derived from the Greek rather than the Latin. In 1972 a reference librarian at the state library of South Australia coined the word "oenotypophily" for an exhibition of wine labels the library was staging.

ADVERTISEMENT

Founded in cooperation policies and

Islam-



ADVERTISEMENT

Founded in 1945 the Arab League has adopted the principle of gradual cooperation among its member states. Its main purpose is to coordinate policies and strengthen links between nations.

The Arab League is a voluntary association of independent Arab states, founded in 1945 to coordinate policies of member states and to strengthen their natural links. Its membership now totals 22 and includes Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

The dozen of similar regional organizations in other parts of the world, the Arab League has evolved effective institutions, reflecting its objectives to coordinate political, military, economic, social and cultural programmes within the Arab world. At the apex is the Council of the Arab League based in Cairo. Consisting of representatives from the 22 member states, including Palestine, the Council meets twice a year and operates on the formula of a single vote for each representative.

Unanimous decisions are, of course, binding on all member states but majority decisions only bind those states which have accepted them. There are 16 permanent committees entrusted with specific topics and they include the political committee whose membership includes all member states represented usually by their foreign ministers; the cultural committee; the economic committee which complements the autonomous Economic Council set up in 1953; the communications committee which is responsible for land, sea and air communications as well as meteorology and postal affairs; the social committee which is basically concerned with family and child welfare; the legal committee which formulates all agreements; the Arab oil experts committee which studies proposals for the coordination of oil policies as well as monitors the smuggling of Arab oil into Israel; the information committee which implements the policies adopted by the Council of Information Ministers; the health committee; the human rights committee which pays particular attention to the violation of human rights in Israel; the committee for administrative and financial affairs; the meteorology committee; the Arab experts cooperation committee the Arab women's committee; the youth welfare committee; and the liaison officers' committee which coordinates activities of Arab commercial activities abroad.

The day-to-day activities of the League are handled by the General

Secretariat headed by a Secretary General who is appointed by the League Council by a two-thirds majority agreement. The Secretary General then appoints the six assistant secretaries and other principal officials with the approval of the Council. The organization of the General Secretariat parallels that of the Council and includes a number of permanent departments: economic, political, legal, cultural, social and labour affairs, petroleum, finance, Palestine, health, information, communications, protocol and, the most recently formed, African affairs.

In addition, five groups have been set up under the terms of the Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation concluded in 1950. On the military side, they are the Joint Defence Council composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence and it is responsible for the supervision of military coordination; the Permanent Military Commission staffed by representatives of army general staffs and set up to advise the Joint Defence Council; the Military Advisory Organisation which has similar consulting function; and the Arab Unified Military Command set up in 1964 to coordinate defence policies for the liberation of Palestine. On the development side, the Treaty set up the Economic Council to coordinate economic programmes and is composed of the ministers of economic affairs of member states.

The Arab League has adopted a policy of gradual cooperation which is reflected in the organization of its committees and departments responsible for the coordination and investigation of precise areas of development. This function is most easily underlined by the creation of a number of specialized agencies which attempt to offer solutions to common problems of social and economic development. Many of these specialized agencies are especially active in creating close links with parallel agencies within other regional or international agencies. For instance, the Arab League Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) is the Arab equivalent to UNESCO at which the League has a permanent delegation. Like UNESCO, ALESCO aims at promoting educational growth and creating cultural facilities to provide a sounder basis for economic and social development. Most of its activities are carried out through subsidiary

organizations such as the Institute of Arab Studies and Research Work which has a special department devoted to Palestinian studies, the Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organisation, the Institute of Arab Manuscripts, the Permanent Bureau for Arabisation and the Museum of Arab Culture.

Other autonomous bodies associated with international organizations include the Arab Labour Organisation set up in 1965 to unify labour and employment codes; the Arab Health Organisation; the Arab Postal Union; the Arab States Broadcasting Union whose membership now includes 21 Arab TV and radio stations and four foreign associates, the Arab Telecommunications Union which is now fully engaged in the setting up of Arabsat, an Arab satellite communications system; the Civil Aviation Council of Arab States which closely co-operates with the International Civil Aviation Organisation to standardise laws and technical terms; the International Arab Organisation for Social Defence Against Crime set up in 1965 to study the causes and remedies for crimes and the rehabilitation of convicted prisoners; the Joint Arab Scientific Council for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy which is responsible for monitoring peaceful developments in atomic research and for coordinating Arab programmes; the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology collaborates with international bodies to effect standardization of weights and measures and to unify technical terms and specifications for food, drugs, oil, minerals and other products; the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development; and the closely associated Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories based in Damascus; the Arab Organisation for Administrative Science which publishes a useful research series on Arab management skills; and the Arab Institute of Petroleum Research.

The comprehensive system of subsidiary and specialised agencies reflects the League's commitment to practical co-operation in the Arab world. This same pragmatism is mirrored by the Arab League's external relations formulated to coordinate activities at all levels of Arab embassies abroad. For instance, there are Arab League offices or information centres in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy,

# ON THE ROAD TO UNITY

Japan, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal.

In many respects, the Arab League resembles the regional or international organisations in other parts of the world. But on several vital levels, its role, functions and features are unique. First, its character is determined by the specific conditions of the Arab world and, above all, by the omnipresent thrust of Arab nationalism. Unity in the Arab world is impelled by the history as well as the future of this vast area stretching from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. Formed by 13 centuries of Arab and Islamic civilisation, the 22 modern states included in the Arab world have a natural identity based on a common religion and a common language. Most of the states have shared the same historical experiences first as elements of the vibrant Arab empires from the 7th to the 14th centuries and then as parts of the Ottoman system from 1500 to 1917. Indeed, despite the complexity of ethnic, social, economic and—in some countries—even religious and cultural organisation, the commonality of shared history and identity has prevailed since AD 700.

The expansion of Western influence in the area in the 19th and 20th centuries has to some extent disguised this natural recognition of shared identity and has created often competitive responses to the inevitable modernisation of the Arab world. The French presence in North Africa and the Levant and the British involvement in the Mashreq have especially confused but not destroyed the omnipresent sentiments of modern Arab nationalism. Perhaps the survival and even flowering of the sense of common destiny despite the traumatic events of the last 100 years is an ample testimony to the forcefulness and necessity of a shared allegiance to 1300 years of history and to visions of a common future.

The dispossession of the Palestinian people and the confrontation between the Arab world and the essentially European state of Israel traumatised the Arab World as no other single event had done, destroying regional stability and provoking a disturbing re-examination of Arab nationalism. One effect was the demonstration of the need for the coordination and co-operation for which the Arab League was designed. Consequently, the League was gradually transformed from an arena for inter-Arab dialogue into a practical coordinating

mechanism necessary for the effective strengthening of Arab military and economic bases. As a result, the Arab League has assumed the crucial role of coordinating inter-Arab military and political programmes vis-à-vis common threats to the Arab World. The Summit Conferences of the heads of Arab States are held under the auspices of the Arab League. One leading (typical) example being the Khartoum Summit Conference in August 1967, which was held to formulate common responses to the June war, resulted in the commitment of regular subsidies and military support to the front-line states by other Arab countries. This general Arab support mobilised by the Arab League was reiterated at the Rabat summit in 1969 and the crucial Algiers summit in November 1973 after the successful Egyptian crossing of the Suez Canal during the October war.

At the same time, the Arab League has attempted to encourage a sound regional stability which the unending conflict with Israel often prevents. Indeed, the trauma of recent history in the Middle East has created a number of differing, often competing responses in the Middle East. But the growth of the Arab League is perhaps the outstanding achievement and the League has more and more involved itself in reducing tensions and mediating actual disputes. The cessation of the Lebanese civil war through Arab League efforts and the creation of a special Arab peacekeeping force which has successfully intervened in the Lebanese conflict certainly demonstrates the importance and efficacy of this Arab role. Similar Arab League mediation may prove as effective in providing a peaceful solution to the Algerian-Moroccan-Mauritanian dispute over the Western Sahara.

Second, the Arab League has focused the attentions of the Arab world on Europe and Africa and created the mechanisms to stimulate active and practical cooperation. The formation of a general committee on the EEC allowed the subsequent evolution of the Euro-Arab dialogue which, for the first time in the often troubled history between the two regions, has set out to define and strengthen specific areas of cooperation between the Middle East and the EEC. In many ways, the Euro-Arab dialogue is a natural outcome of the geographic, strategic and economic links between the two, but in other ways it underlines the effective co-operation which each side is able to

achieve. Similarly, the League has strengthened the Arab world's even more natural ties with Africa. Not only are seven members of the Arab League members of the Organisation of African Unity but an uninterrupted belt in the Sahel and Central Africa has historical and religious affiliations with the Arab world. Indeed, the language of African nationalism, Swahili, is closely linked to Arabic. To underline this special relationship, the Arab League has mobilized Arab support for Africa on a number of levels. On the grand scale, the institution of a series of Afro-Arab summits, such as the Cairo meeting in March 1977, has profoundly strengthened the basis of inter-regional cooperation. More specifically, the creation in 1975 of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has provided an essential institution for the visible strengthening of Arab cooperation with Africa.

Finally, the massive increase in the wealth of many Arab states after the readjustment of oil prices in 1974 has re-inforced the economic basis for Arab unity. Indeed the combined GNP of Arab League states now totals more than \$180 billion and heralds unprecedented opportunities for development throughout the Arab world. To make this development as effective and even-paced as possible, the Arab League has dramatically increased its economic functions. One effect has been the creation of Arab League-sponsored aid institutions such as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to channel investment funds from the wealthy to the less wealthy Arab states. Similarly, it has helped to set up the Arab Monetary Fund along the lines of the IMF to buffer Arab states from short-term liquidity problems. But perhaps more important in the long run has been the League's involvement through its specialized agencies and departments in coordinating development plans to ensure greater complementarity of trade. Complementarity is also the aim of the Arab Common Market set up in 1964 and which Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria have so far joined.

More successful has been the creation of Arab joint companies through the Council of Arab Economic Unity. These now include joint ventures for mining, animal wealth, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, agriculture and food production, tourism and industrial investments.

## Islam—a guide for the future

Islam has left its mark upon many peoples from Spain to the Indonesian archipelago. The community which fourteen centuries ago gathered around Muhammad and his companions now consists of an estimated eight hundred million people, a quarter of the world's population. Islam is more than a religion; it is a way of life which has succeeded in uniting all Muslims everywhere, whatever their nationality.

Every year, during the month of Dhu al-Hijja, the Pilgrimage Month, several million Muslims converge upon Mecca in perpetuation of a custom established by the Prophet as one of the basic precepts of Islam. The performance of the "Hajj" is incumbent upon every Muslim at least once in his lifetime, if he can afford it and if health permits it. This dramatic event illustrates the singular unity which characterises the spirit of Islam.

The Quran, as well as being a spiritual guide, is also geared to the practical considerations of everyday life. Thus, Islamic "Holy" law deals with the fundamental aspects of existence in a civilised community as well as points of religious observance. Islam has avoided clothing itself in superstition and excessive ritual, it has always existed as a practical and dynamic idea. The Prophet, more than a religious leader, was also a head of state founded in AD 622 when Mohammed and his followers finally left Mecca and went to settle in Medina.

Fifty years after the Hijra—as this migration of the community was called—Islam had grown from a

small group of austere monotheists occupying one town to an empire which included Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, part of Egypt and the ancient Persian empire. Most of the lands into which Islam so quickly spread had already reached a high level of cultural development. As the Arabs advanced they found themselves in control of governments more complex than their own tribal system and in many cases adopted the existing order where appropriate. As it expanded therefore, Islam often absorbed thought and methods but always giving them an essentially Islamic character. Many institutions were allowed to continue in their functions and many people perceiving the obvious advantages of Islam, were glad to adopt the new faith.

Several factors contribute to the success of this early Islamic period. When Mohammed died in AD 632 he had appointed no successor as leader of the Islamic community "Umma". The responsibility of choosing a successor was assumed by a council of the Prophet's companions. Eventually Abu Bakr, one of the earliest of Mohammed's supporters accepted the post and the title of Caliph (Khalifa—successor or "Vicar"). During his lifetime Mohammed had always stressed that he was no more than an ordinary man and that he possessed no supernatural powers; he was merely the vehicle of God's message as revealed in the Quran. Furthermore, since he was the last of God's prophets the role of the Caliph was restricted to that of leader of the Umma

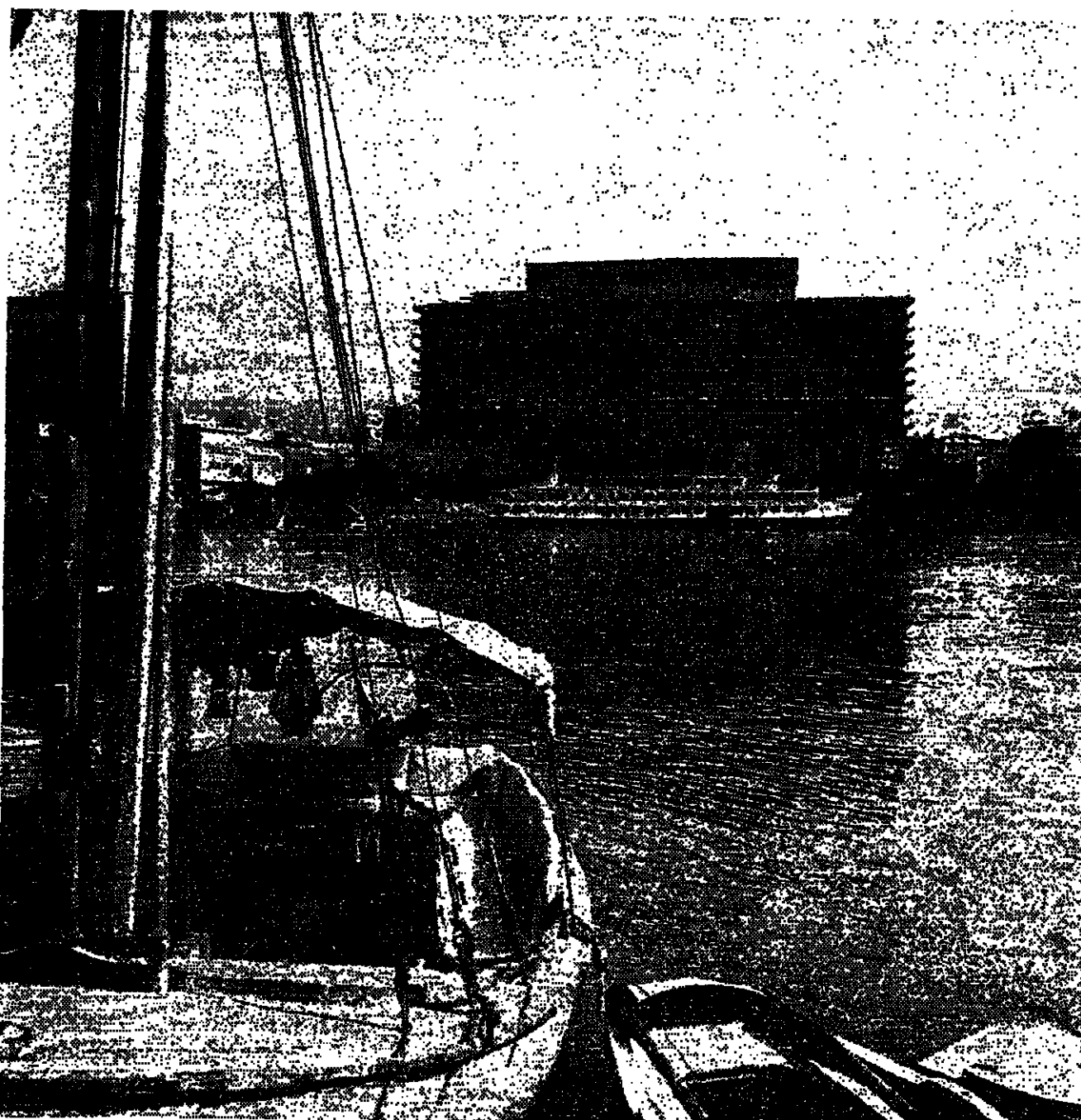
and guardian of its identity. This soon became difficult however. Many Muslims were of the opinion that Ali bin Abi Taleb, the prophet's son-in-law and cousin, should have succeeded to the Caliphate. This group called itself the Shi'at Ali (Ali's Party) or later, simply the Shi'a. Thus, even at this very early stage of Islam, the Arabs were divided. As tension and ill feeling increased between the two groups a direct confrontation was only avoided through skilful diplomacy. The armies of the rival factions were persuaded to unite and were despatched on a campaign of "Jihad"—literally "striving in the way of God"—to spread the message of Islam.

The success of these early campaigns was spectacular. Only three years after the Prophet's death the Arabs entered Damascus, seven years later the rich but decadent Persian empire under the corrupt Sassanid regime fell to the Muslims. Meanwhile, however, internal disputes continued to simmer between the orthodox Muslims and the supporters of Ali. Matters finally came to a head when Ali was defeated in battle and later, in January 661, was murdered by an extremist fanatic. His son Hassan renounced his claim to the leadership but the Shi'ite movement, far from collapsing continued to exist and took more of a religious than political tone. The Caliphate was assumed by the ambitious Mu'awiyah, Ali's victor. This marked the foundation of the Umayyad dynasty with its capital in Damascus. The Umayyad court, whilst remaining essentially Arab and strictly Islamic in practice adopted much of the

pomp and administration of its recently conquered Persian predecessor. As the Muslim empire expanded into Byzantine territory Roman law began to play a part in those areas of the law not covered in the Koran and in dealing with Islam's non-Muslim subjects. Generally speaking, the Arabs displayed an attitude of tolerance to their Jewish and Christian subjects who, as fellow "People of the Book"—the Bible—worshipping the one God, were granted privileges such as freedom of worship. The lack of oppression allowed society to flourish under the new and dynamic Arab regime as Islam spread westwards to the Pyrenees and eastwards into India and to the borders of China.

In AD 750 Abu al-Abbas led a revolution against the Umayyads and having succeeded in defeating them founded his own dynasty with capital at Baghdad. Under the Abbasids the Islamic empire continued to grow with the Muslim armies twice reaching the gates of the Byzantine capital at Constantinople. The period was principally one of cultural development, however. The quest for knowledge is a fundamental part of Islam. People are fond of quoting such sayings of the prophet as "The quest for knowledge is an obligation on every Muslim" or "Seek knowledge even unto China". Under the liberal patronage of the Abbasid dynasty science, art and literature flourished at a time when Europe was struggling through the Dark Ages. Schools were set up on government grants to translate the Greek Philo-

Continued on page IV





# Viability of creating an independent state of Palestine: economic assessment of likely resources and prospects for the future

## Legitimate rights of Palestine people

The Middle East crisis began in Palestine. The burden of history insists that there it should end. Indeed, now that the international community through the United Nations recognises and supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, prospects for a solution to the seemingly unending Arab-Israeli conflict seem brighter than ever. Most importantly, the creation of an independent Palestinian state based on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip and the peaceful coexistence of this state with Israel through international guarantees—a formula strongly favoured by many Arab countries as well as the U.N.—is a suggestion that provides the strongest hopes for a final settlement.

Not surprisingly, Israel has demonstrated a marked reluctance to accept the legitimisation of a Palestinian homeland. Despite the promise of international guarantees offered by, among others, the United States, to ensure Israel's security, the Israeli Government argues that the existence of an independent Palestine will pose an irreducible threat to regional stability and place an implacably hostile neighbour on its vulnerable borders. Considering the chronic insecurity resulting in four Arab-Israeli wars and dangerous political and economic burdens shouldered by both sides since 1948 precisely because of the dispossession of the Palestinian people, the Israeli argument that the restitution of a Palestinian homeland will provoke even greater instability demonstrates an unfortunately obstinate short-sightedness. Because of 30 years of embittered struggle by the Palestinians to regain their own state, there will possibly be some residual tension between the now independent Palestinian state and Israel and only the proof of time and the active cultivation of goodwill by leaders on both sides will be able to allay such friction. International guarantees of territorial integrity will, of course, make certain that whatever tensions do exist are contained and that opportunities for the eruption of actual hostilities are eliminated. Such a prospect, no matter how unpleasant in the short and medium term, is indeed far preferable to the outbreak of another full-scale war between Israel and its Arab neighbours which will be inevitable unless the Palestinian problem is resolved.

Israel's political and military assumptions about an independent Palestine are complemented by accusations that the West Bank and Gaza cannot form the basis of a viable state. Remarkably, similar arguments were formulated in the 1940s to demonstrate that the embryonic Israel could not be economically viable. These earlier accusations against Israel were wrong. And so are the current arguments by Israel.

## Great value of human resources

These arguments centre on the inevitably small size of the probable Palestinian state, the physical separation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, absence of any natural access to the sea from the West Bank and the lack of natural resources. The argument that its smallness would make it non-viable is especially specious. Belgium, Holland, Trinidad, Jamaica, Singapore and even Israel itself have all achieved relatively sophisticated economies despite small territorial bases. And using the U.N. Study of Land Policies as a basis for evaluation, the director of the Land Use Institute in Tel Aviv has suggested that a total of 640 square kilometres would be required to support a

population of one million on the West Bank. Assuming that the area of the proposed Palestinian state will be around 6,000 square kilometres and that the present Arab population of one million will be re-inforced by the return of up to two million refugees, there would seem to be ample space to maintain a substantial Palestinian population on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The separation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is a far more difficult proposition. The Gaza Strip, covering 378 square kilometres on the south-western edge of Israel on the Egyptian border, now has 440,000 inhabitants which are, to some extent, dependent on employment in Israel. The 5,949 square kilometre West Bank has a population of 690,000 Palestinians and will probably be the focus of most of the returning refugees. Nor does the crowded Gaza Strip offer as much potential—isolated and labour-exporting as it is—as does the West Bank. Economic integration of the two elements will, therefore, be an essential priority of the new Palestinian state and can only be achieved by Israel's acceptance of some formula to allow the unrestricted access from one area to another. An internationally patrolled corridor between the two regions would invariably be the most attractive device. There are as well more imaginative but less imperative options open to both sides. For instance, the international economist, Dr. Elias Tuma, of the University of California, has suggested two possible alternatives: a Palestine based on Galilee and the West Bank extending south-west to the Dead Sea and curving across in a corridor of access to the Mediterranean at Acre; and, secondly, a state centred on the southern part of the old British Mandate territory and cutting south-west to include the Gaza Strip. But, whatever the precise outlines of the Palestinian homeland, even the fragmented state which seems to be the most apparent solution, will prove to be viable. First of all, the Arab dynamic will ensure absolute co-operation with neighbouring Arab states and easy access to Aqaba port through Jordan for the West Bank and to Egypt and the Suez Canal for Gaza. Secondly, the insistent nationalism of the Palestinians themselves who have discovered a unique identity by sharing a common tragedy for the past 30 years will provide the necessary basis for the creation of a homeland no matter how disjointed. As a result, territorial contiguity need not be an absolute precondition for nationhood.

Equally, there is little justification to deny the viability of the proposed state because of its apparent poverty and lack of natural resources. With a per capita income of \$300 compared to \$450 in Jordan, \$700 in Lebanon and \$1,900 in Israel the new state would indeed begin life as the most impoverished country in the area. But its potential is demonstrable and consistent economic growth could be achieved by intensive development of agriculture, light industry, tourism and exportable services. Agriculture would necessarily receive the greatest attention in order to overcome the present shortage of water resources. But the Israeli and, increasingly, the Arab experiences in developing agriculture in arid regions proves that lack of water is not an insurmountable obstacle. The Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Lands and the high technology agricultural experiments in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi will invariably provide invaluable sources of expertise to overcome this problem in Palestine. As a result and if there is an immediate and hefty investment in irrigation projects, there is no reason to suppose that the small Palestinian state could not develop a flourishing agricultural sector in its less hospitable regions. Costs for such programmes would indeed be high—as much as \$1 billion—but considering the

commitment of the Arab world to a Palestinian entity it is certain that the Arab community of states would be willing and able to provide the necessary funds.

Light industry which had been run down during the occupation in order not to compete with industrial activity in Israel proper would need similarly high levels of investment. The development of manufacturing will be especially attractive, however, because of the high quality of manpower resources. Palestinians on a per capita basis are the best trained and most educated group in the Arab world. Many of them have had invaluable experience as managers, technicians or skilled labourers in other Arab countries and would bring with them essential skills necessary for the creation of a sophisticated economy. The growing economic integration of the Arab world will also ensure substantial markets for the manufacturing industries utilising this skilled domestic manpower.

Tourism is already an important source of income and, with the resolution of the Middle East crisis heralded by the creation of a Palestinian state, would certainly flourish even more. Again, hefty investments would have to be made in infrastructure and facilities to cope with the growing number of Christian, Muslim and Jewish pilgrims to the Holy Cities on the West Bank.

The most immediately realisable resource would be the Palestinian people themselves. As the most educated and skilled group in the Arab world, they have easy access to employment in the booming oil countries. Judging from the dimensions of remittances from workers abroad received by labour-exporting countries such as Egypt and Lebanon, the flow of repatriated earnings from this employment could well total \$500 million a year once the population potential has been reached.

According to most preliminary investigations, the income target of the new state would have to be \$600 a head to make it economically viable. Assuming a population potential of 3.2 million, the investment needed to realise this level of per capita income would be \$5 billion. To many critics of the Palestinian state such "lavish" expenditure on such a small vulnerable country to make it viable is a demonstration of just how absurd the reality of an independent Palestine would be. These critics perhaps ignore the far greater absurdities of war. For instance, the October war in 1973 cost Israel about \$8 billion and Egypt and Syria \$15 million. The price of an independent Palestine is perhaps better value for money.

The insistence of Arab commitment to the Palestinian struggle suggests that the new state would have immediate access to massive investment funds from the oil-rich members of the Arab League. Nor would economic viability be assured by only regional assistance. The international community, invariably threatened by the implications of the Arab-Israeli conflict is equally impelled by its own interests to ensure a solid-based and flourishing Palestine. Indeed, the creation of an independent Palestine presents the impressive probability of internationally sponsored economic development with Arab money and Western expertise and technical assistance creating a vibrant economy in the new Palestine.









Vaccinating children in the Yemen Arab Republic; picture by Save the Children Fund

## Social services - priority battle

The Arab world is peculiarly aware of the role of the social services, from health and welfare to all the various grades of educational facilities, play in the development of the modern state. But with so much needing to be done in such a few short years to catch up, albeit in some cases with the aid of oil revenues, with the backlog of industrialisation and the expansion particularly of agriculture, the provision of social services has met strong competition in the battle of priorities.

It is surprising that even in less affluent Arab countries so much has already been achieved in the social services sector, even when the vast individual grants, such as those from Saudi Arabia and some of the Gulf states, are taken into account.

The improvement of social services can even exacerbate other problems. Egypt, with a 25 year head start, has been turning out an educated elite in considerable numbers which to some extent has compounded the difficulties of its employment problems. In March this year there were some 3,500 health units operating throughout the country with a preponderance in country areas—could well be having a significant effect on the already declining infant mortality rate.

In some ways the improvement of social services fits squarely with the ideals of Arab culture. But the development of education to adopt and adapt to the scientific and technological culture of the West has not been such a simple matter.

Capitalizing on oil wealth is one thing. Badly injured Islamic culture is another. The need to learn foreign languages, predominantly English, so as to master the textbooks that bring control of the new technologies also gives access to all the superficial products of a different, western culture, to all the ephemeral fads and fashions of the west.

The western visitor to an

Arab country can easily appreciate just one strength of Muslim culture—it is far safer, and a friendlier business, to walk the streets of virtually any Arab city at an evening than almost any in the West. But for the Muslim, education has been traditionally been the schooling of the young in the ways of Islam.

Hopefully this will not be lost. But traditional attitudes, like those rooted in the rote learning traditional for years because of the association with the universal study of the Koran, have changed. The education of women, once frowned upon and almost non-existent, is now a main plank of government policies.

Arabs can now afford to smile at the excessive inflexibilities of the past. Until seven years ago, for instance, the Sultanate of Oman had for 15 years remained isolated and undeveloped. Since Sultan Qabus succeeded his father in 1970 the rate of change in Oman has been fast.

Each Arab country displays individual characteristics in the way its social services have been developed. But where some, like Egypt or the Lebanon, have to an extent had an infrastructure for years, others were faced with a tremendous backlog that must be made up in starting many services from scratch.

In some ways the biggest problems face those Arab states which because of their oil wealth are naturally earmarked to play a major role in the development of the Arab world. The sheer scale of the social services programme in a country like Saudi Arabia, for instance, can raise major questions like a too-great fueling of inflation or making the best use of a limited Saudi working population given all the development that must be done in so short a time.

Manpower development, which includes vocational training as well as education to university level, together with social and health affairs is accounting for some 20 per cent of the Saudi budget

in 1977-78. There has been an appreciable rise in social and health spending since the previous year and will reach some Rials 6,653m (about £1,023.5m). But the big jump has been in manpower development which at 15,855m (some £2,440.7m) this year is about a 40 per cent increase on the previous year.

The improvement in services is, of course, striking. In two years to 1976 the number of hospitals rose from 54 to 62, and the number of doctors and nurses including midwives both almost doubled in the same period. On the educational side in 1975, compared with the previous year, the number of post-primary students rose 17.5 per cent and those in higher education by 28 per cent. The improvement in adult literacy was particularly noteworthy with an overall increase of rather more than 40 per cent in the year but with the number of literate females leaping from 9,414 to 24,622.

The expansion in education has been enormous since the 1950s when most education was rudimentary, when a handful of higher education establishments were doing their best to lay the foundations of a new administrative class in the society and girls' schools simply did not exist. There are now some 600,000 boys in school and around 400,000 girls.

Providing the practical facilities for virtually an entire generation almost overnight has been a big enough problem. What is less easy of solution is providing in sufficient numbers the staff of skilled and sympathetic teachers. In Riyadh, for instance, some 60 per cent of primary school teachers are Saudis, but most secondary school teachers are foreigners, largely from other Arab countries such as Jordan and Egypt but with some westerners.

Nevertheless the basic structure is there on which to build, with such institutions as Riyadh University now about to be joined by

a new women's university whose first departments should be operating next year. A Modern Institute of Public Administration has with success been meeting the needs of the expanding Civil Service in Saudi Arabia.

Equal medical care was a Muslim ideal that King Abdul-Aziz pursued from the time 50 years ago that he united Hijaz and Nejd to create the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His descendants, King Faisal and now King Khalid, have brought the ideal near to reality, although this is not easy where one in 10 of the population still belongs to a nomadic community.

There is again the problem of manpower shortage, although foreign physicians play an important role in providing specialist services and more Saudis are graduating as well as qualifying in postgraduate work in centres abroad. Three new medical schools planned to open in the current five-year economic development programme should make a major contribution to solving the medical manpower shortage.

On the other hand Saudi Arabia has what is probably the most modern specialist hospital in the world, King Abdul-Aziz City Hospital in Riyadh. It was opened two years ago, a fitting memorial to the man who approved its construction.

The whole complex is highly computerized for tasks as diverse as diagnosis, treatment and administration. The accommodation for 250 patients is to be expanded to provide beds for another 450. There are 1,200 staff, many with flats and villas on the site which, with its own power station, actually resembles a miniature city.

At a cost of some £100m the Saudis have a specialist hospital so advanced that some of its subsequent progress in medical technology has benefited specialist medical centres in the west, particularly the United States and Britain.

In such an establishment doctors and specialists can

work at the frontiers of knowledge in their own specialties and the country has in a generation attempted to leap from the Middle Ages into the present highly technological world.

The medical city project has shown that buying in the most advanced labour-saving techniques—largely computerized—in the case of the medical city—can reduce to a minimum the effects of a shortage of skilled people. Another effect of providing such a grade of facilities, which maturity attract the most innovative practitioners, is the way impetus is given to other groups elsewhere, simply because targets can be seen to be set higher.

Kuwait, has one of the longest records for social welfare. It was one of the first oil states to set up a welfare state structure, offering free education, medical services and other social benefits to the native Kuwaitis.

The government's new plan, taking the country to 1981, is on a major scale, with a total spending from all sources, including the private sector, of Kuwaiti Dinars 4,441m (about £8,700m) over a period of five years. Slightly over 30 per cent of the spending is on providing additional housing, but education and training in the supply of drinking water both to the towns and smaller communities in the countryside, involving nearly 90 new projects as well as enlargements to existing facilities.

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To meet its future manpower needs Iraq, under its

1976-80 Plan, has mounted a campaign to enlarge its educational facilities at all levels. This has been additional to considerable progress, already achieved in education, free schooling having already been provided through to secondary level.

Educational facilities had been improved both quantitatively and qualitatively, six years of primary schooling having been made compulsory to try to start the eradication of illiteracy. Under the latest Plan the Ministry of Education has been allocated a massive \$125,000m with the aim of reducing illiteracy among males from 37 per cent to 13 per cent and among females from 71 per cent to 45 per cent.

Projects have included 700 primary schools of a simple, low-cost construction covering every area of the country and vocational training centres for different branches of industry, including enlargements of existing facilities. Before the launching of the new Plan the government had been placing more emphasis on providing training colleges and secondary vocational training and in this respect Iraq had already been ahead of many Arab countries.

Other projects included an \$8m extension to Basra University and \$36m for the New Baghdad University. There was also a major University of Technology project.

With comprehensive medical care for all a long-time aim of a hospital building programme has been under way for some years. Nearly 40 new public hospitals have raised the number of available beds by well over a third and an increasing number of rural health centres, regional clinics and mobile health teams have been provided.

In 1975 alone four large provincial hospitals costing some \$57.5m were completed, and the second stage of the medical city at Baghdad was started soon afterwards. The medical city provides a wide range of facilities, many highly specialized, including clinics, hospitals, laboratories, lecture theatres and student and staff accommodation.

Another major health factor has been improvement in the supply of drinking water both to the towns and smaller communities in the countryside, involving nearly 90 new projects as well as enlargements to existing facilities.

The Lebanon is still wrestling with the problems left by its war-time ordeal, with industrial reconstruction particularly swallowing up a considerable amount of its for-the-moment depleted financial resources. But as far as the social services are concerned the Lebanon is rebuilding on what was already a good base.

The country has had probably the highest literacy rate in the Arab world, with only about 20 per cent of the population illiterate. Its major universities and teaching hospitals have turned out leaders in their field who have benefited other Arab nations as well as Lebanon itself.

The major educational effort comes from the private sector but the state has been taking on more of the

burden of spreading facilities through the land. Government expenditure on public health has been mounting but there is still a long way to go before free health care will be available to all.

But well before the war began an important advance was the introduction of a comprehensive social security scheme which covers sickness, maternity welfare, workers' indemnity, family allowances and accident compensation. Well over 25,000 companies were then registered with the fund.

Improvement of educational facilities along with other social services is, however, regarded as a major commitment in current economic planning. One partial answer to the population problem which is being pursued is the creation of new towns around Cairo and especially in the Suez canal zone where war-time damage also had to be dealt with. In Port Said, Ismailia and Suez as well as the restoration of some 50,000 housing units and the building of some 22,000 new ones, well over 200 schools have been rebuilt with a further 20 new ones constructed. More than 40 hospitals and some 400 government buildings have also been restored.

Work has started on a new university at Ismailia to act as the centre for a series of specialized university faculties serving the region. There will be particular concentration by students on oil exploration and the petrochemical industry, together with fisheries and other oceanographic work.

It will be appreciated from these few examples of the Arab world's approach to the problems of funding and providing an ever widening range of social services that although there is the constant threat of concern for others and the securing of a country's future the experience of each country is to a great extent an individual one.

Nevertheless whether it is a liberal economy like that of the Lebanon or one with tight central planning such as Iraq, whether it is an oil-rich state or one which is more struggling, there is always the insistence on the highest practicable priority for education, health and welfare.

Even the Sudan, with immense development problems to drain its exchequer, is wrestling strongly to improve its social services. A number of welfare areas have been provided already, including a minimum wage, state pensions, free education and medical services and food and housing subsidies. In the six-year plan to 1983 the government has allocated \$510m to education generally of which \$535m will go to the provision of more higher education facilities, some nominated a development priority.

This insistence, even in difficult circumstances, on providing as high a level of social services as possible, shows a striking characteristic of Arab countries, shared as well as Lebanon itself.

The major educational effort comes from the private sector but the state has been taking on more of the

## Islam—a guide for the future

Continued from page I

sophers, a sharp contrast to the suppression of the spread of liberal thought was receiving at the hands of the Church in Christian lands. The wide availability of outside thought inevitably benefited much discussion and debate within Islam, which a new generation of Muslim philosophers attempted to define in the logical terms of the Greek and Roman world. It became one of the principal areas of cultural interchange under the remnants of the Umayyad caliphate. The splendid court at Cordoba became a haven for men of learning, as did that at Baghdad. Muslim medicine, greatly influenced by such men as Galen, began to break around that in Europe was to remain unknown for centuries to come. Great advances were made in the realms of astronomy, mathematics, chemistry and physics. Astronomy, which benefited mainly from Indian and Persian knowledge, played a large part in the organisation of the Muslim lunar calendar, the calculation of the times for ritual prayer and of course in navigation across the vast areas of both sea and desert which the Muslim empire controlled. Islamic science has left a huge legacy in Europe where it is apparent in such Arab words as algebra, Aldebarán, alchemy, almanac and almanac which are in common use today. It is also largely thanks to Muslim scholars that we have been able to inherit so much of Greek thought. Such men as al-Kindi, al-Biruni, Ibn Rushd (Averroes) and Ibn Sina (Avicenna) played a more important role in the development of European thought and philosophy than is commonly acknowledged. Jurisprudence too began to emerge in a more coherent form and finally, crystallised into the four law "schools" which still exist today. Though each differs slightly on certain points (of law) they are able to exist simultaneously. Nevertheless the four schools have, over

the years, tended to become regionalised so that the more traditional Hanbalites, for instance, are favoured in the Hijaz peninsula whilst the Shafites are more important in Syria, East Africa and Egypt, and so on.

The Abbasid state was only in effective control of the Arab world. The sheer scale of the social services programme in a country like Saudi Arabia, for instance, can raise major questions like a too-great fueling of inflation or making the best use of a limited Saudi working population given all the development that must be done in so short a time.

Manpower development, which includes vocational training as well as education to university level, together with social and health affairs is accounting for some 20 per cent of the Saudi budget

in 1977-78. There has been an appreciable rise in social and health spending since the previous year and will reach some Rials 6,653m (about £1,023.5m). But the big jump has been in manpower development which at 15,855m (some £2,440.7m) this year is about a 40 per cent increase on the previous year.

The improvement in services is, of course, striking. In two years to 1976 the number of hospitals rose from 54 to 62, and the number of doctors and nurses including midwives both almost doubled in the same period. On the educational side in 1975, compared with the previous year, the number of post-primary students rose 17.5 per cent and those in higher education by 28 per cent. The improvement in adult literacy was particularly noteworthy with an overall increase of rather more than 40 per cent in the year but with the number of literate females leaping from 9,414 to 24,622.

Providing the practical facilities for virtually an entire generation almost overnight has been a big enough problem. What is less easy of solution is providing in sufficient numbers the staff of skilled and sympathetic teachers. In Riyadh, for instance, some 60 per cent of primary school teachers are Saudis, but most secondary school teachers are foreigners, largely from other Arab countries such as Jordan and Egypt but with some westerners.

Nevertheless the basic structure is there on which to build, with such institutions as Riyadh University now about to be joined by

a new women's university whose first departments should be operating next year. A Modern Institute of Public Administration has with success been meeting the needs of the expanding Civil Service in Saudi Arabia.

Equal medical care was a Muslim ideal that King Abdul-Aziz pursued from the time 50 years ago that he united Hijaz and Nejd to create the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His descendants, King Faisal and now King Khalid, have brought the ideal near to reality, although this is not easy where one in 10 of the population still belongs to a nomadic community.

There is again the problem of manpower shortage, although foreign physicians play an important role in providing specialist services and more Saudis are graduating as well as qualifying in postgraduate work in centres abroad. Three new medical schools planned to open in the current five-year economic development programme should make a major contribution to solving the medical manpower shortage.

On the other hand Saudi Arabia has what is probably the most modern specialist hospital in the world, King Abdul-Aziz City Hospital in Riyadh. It was opened two years ago, a fitting memorial to the man who approved its construction.

The whole complex is highly computerized for tasks as diverse as diagnosis, treatment and administration. The accommodation for 250 patients is to be expanded to provide beds for another 450. There are 1,200 staff, many with flats and villas on the site which, with its own power station, actually resembles a miniature city.

At a cost of some £100m the Saudis have a specialist hospital so advanced that some of its subsequent progress in medical technology has benefited specialist medical centres in the west, particularly the United States and Britain.

In such an establishment doctors and specialists can

work at the frontiers of knowledge in their own specialties and the country has in a generation attempted to leap from the Middle Ages into the present highly technological world.

The medical city project has shown that buying in the most advanced labour-saving techniques—largely computerized—in the case of the medical city—can reduce to a minimum the effects of a shortage of skilled people. Another effect of providing such a grade of facilities, which maturity attract the most innovative practitioners, is the way impetus is given to other groups elsewhere, simply because targets can be seen to be set higher.

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burden of spreading facilities through the land. Government expenditure on public health has been mounting but there is still a long way to go before free health care will be available to all.

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Continued from page III

Also it could be explained in that the agency has been more concerned with agricultural and rural development and, for the first time, projects for energy generating. These projects involve a great deal of feasibility studies before they can proceed.

ABEDA has been proud of the terms for its loans. They have ranged from between 2.4 per cent with a standard repayment of 25 years. With an average interest rate of 3 per cent, the grant element of these loans reached over 60 per cent. Perhaps even more interesting is that of the twenty African countries receiving aid from ABEDA in 1975 and 1976 only six of these countries has a per capita income greater than \$250.

The other Arab funds have been making towards Africa in a similar way. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, for example, changed its mandate in 1974 to include non-Arab Third World countries. In 1976 Burundi, the Maldives Islands and Mali benefited directly from loans of Dh 4m (\$1,026m), Dh 2m (\$2,053m), and Dh 16m (\$4,15m) respectively. Indirectly Africa has benefited also through the UAE's participation in other regional organisations. Up to mid-December 1976, UAE had paid Dh 39.5m (\$15.27m) to ABEDA, Dh 208.4m (\$53.47m) to the Islamic Development Bank, Dh 67.3m (\$17.40m) to the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Dh 11.5m (\$3.05m) to the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab States, and Dh 158.4m (\$40.64m) to the Arab-African Oil Assistance Fund.

Though it is possible to chart the activities of other Arab aid agencies in Africa it is not necessary. The fundamental point has been

DISBURSEMENTS TO NON-ARAB AFRICAN COUNTRIES BY KFAED, FISCAL 75-76

Country	Project	Date of Agreement	Amount (KEDs)	Interest (%)	Period (Years)	Grace (Years)
Comoros	Road Construction	19/6/76	1.80	1.0	30	9.0
Gambia	Communications Development	1/6/76	2.76	4.0	18	2.6
Kenya	Tea Growing & Processing	2/6/75	1.00	3.0	27	6.6
Tanzania	Mt. Meru Forest Reserve	5/7/75	4.50	4.0	22	4.7
Uganda	Transport Development	30/6/75	5.75	2.5	25	4.6

Table 2 - Sectoral & Geographical Distribution of Loans

Country	Agriculture	Transport & Communications	Industry	Total (KEDs)
Comoros	1.80	—	—	1.80
Gambia	2.76	—	—	2.76
Kenya	1.00	—	—	1.00
Tanzania	—	4.50	—	4.50
Uganda	5.75	—	—	5.75
Total	6.75	4.50	4.50	15.75

Table 3 - Technical Assistance Grants

Country	Purpose	Amount (KEDs)
Chad	Expansion of Electric Power	230.00
Comoros	Preparation of Development Plans	100.00
Gambia	The Bahr-Duburba Road	150.00
Kenya	Salvage Port & Bushenara Airports	200.00
Malawi	Expansion of Agricultural Land & the Oil & Soap Factory	200.00
Seychelles	Fishing Ports Development	200.00
Uganda	Sugar Industry & Electric Power Development	225.00

Source: KFAED Annual Report.

made. It is somewhat astonishing, perhaps, that countries which still display many signs of underdevelopment should be such a major force among the world's financial and technical aid agencies. It is not so difficult to understand, however, if one considers three major African countries with the elements important for the development: the first is that Palestine issue. One could say the old exporting countries say, "One good turn deserves of the Middle East are com-

The information on these pages has been prepared and paid for by the Arab League, Cairo.





## STOPPING FRAUD AND CHECKING ABUSE

### Spending on education

of past capital spending to accommodate extra numbers, all rank as growth. One wonders at times whether this is fully appreciated by central Government or even by the Department of Education and Science.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BARNES, Chairman,  
Education Committee,  
Kent County Council,  
Springfield,  
Maidstone,  
Kent.  
December 1.

## Voluntary effort

rural county such as Shropshire with a population of only 350,000.  
 We are glad that the authorities in Shropshire welcome voluntary efforts and appreciate its value to the county as a whole and we feel that these figures show that voluntary organizations and individual volunteers can truly consider themselves as partners with the statutory authorities in seeking to meet a great variety of human need.  
 Yours faithfully,  
**FRANCIS SREWSBURY,**  
 Bishop, Chairman Community Councils Shropshire,  
 1 College Hill,  
 Shrewsbury.

## Arts Council grants

## Using the oil revenues

From Professor P. M. C. Lacey  
Sir, Once again there is discussion about what to do with the oil revenues; on the one hand it is suggested that we invest in "the industry" and on the other that they can be used to alleviate underpay to "the workers".

But can we for one moment consider anything other than the windfall for anything other than reinvestment in the energy industry which has shortly to replace the oil, and to replace the oil with what? Is it the chemical industry? We seem already able to afford all that is necessary to develop nuclear energy in one form or another; surely it can be used to produce the appropriate place to spend the oil revenues is on the replacement sources (alternative energy sources including coal and its conversion to gas for chemicals as well as gas fuel for transport).

Yours faithfully,  
P. M. C. LACEY,  
Department of Chemical Engineering,  
University of Exeter,  
North Park Road, Exeter.

### Dr Schumacher's vision

From the *Reverend Graham Douglas*,  
Sir, In your excellent editorial ("A  
Message Half Heard" December  
1), you extolled Dr. Fritz Schu-  
macher's campaign against gadgets and  
and "adequate" technology to deal  
with the problems of poverty, aliena-  
tion and world shortages of food  
and non-renewable resources. You  
admitted that I must be right, but  
opposed to size for as such; only the  
pursuit of size for its own sake is in  
defiance of the laws of natural  
harmony.

It is this profoundly Chris-  
tian insight, enshrined in the very  
doctrine of Incarnation which has  
been under recent attack? As Dr.  
Rowan Williams observes (Decem-  
ber 3), the identification of God  
with the material world and its  
persistence is an "appropriate" re-  
sponse to the human condition.  
Hence the universal appeal of the  
crib, the carol and the Christmas  
tree. But, as Dr. Williams well  
notes in the paradox of Externity nar-  
rowed in a span."

The dangers of sentimentalizing  
He is forgetting another side to the  
paradox. The Christmas tree, the  
is also the Cosmic Word, spoken  
to man in his wisdom, strength and

enunciated in his last book, *A Gu*

for the perplexed is throughout the letter. The understanding of the knower must be adequate to the thing to be known."

We do an injustice to the profound insight of this generation if we would hold together the fragments of the faith in his weakness and the Cosmic Christ in his majesty. The Christ of the future is the God of the past. "I come in the little things, Saipho the Lord"—must be balanced by Alice Meynell's Christ in the universe—"Nor in our little day of man's devices will the heaven be guarded." What was of Schumacher's intensely Christian vision that he maintained the balance: his refusal to worship either smallness or size makes him prophetic for our age. He would not be the debunkers. To read him again would make him an excellent preparation for Christmas.

Yours sincerely,  
GRAMAM DOWELL, Vicar,  
St. James' Church,  
Church St., NW3.

## Ping pong diplomacy

From Professor John Rear

On the same day that I read your letter, I saw a Bill of Rights again good?" I read a report of the House of Commons on the 17th of April 1885, and it made me wonder who, if such a Bill makes the judges the protectors of our liberties, will protect us from the judges. Here is as nice an example as you will find of the judiciary sanctioning unlawful actions by the police while pretending to be the protectors of our liberties.

The case concerned powers of search. In the leading authority on the subject (Ghani v. Jones [1970] 1 QB 638) Lord Denning MR said quite plainly: "The common law does not permit police officers, or any other persons, to search a person, his house, or to search for papers or articles therein, or to search his person, simply to see if he may have committed some crime of other. If the police officers cannot do this, they cannot do this by the use of 'pretext'." He also said that where the police enter a man's house and arrest him "for a serious offence" they are "entitled to take any goods which may be found in his house, in his possession, or in which they reasonably believe to be material evidence in relation to the crime for which he is arrested or for which they enter." (My italics.)

Blackburn J. (Blackburn J. was arrested by two members of the police drug squad for offences of theft of a sandwich from a public house and criminal damage to a public house) said that the officers taken to the police station and charged with theft. Before briefing him the officers then informed Blackburn that they intended to search his person and his house. Blackburn J. found some cannabis and charged him under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Black did not consent to the search.

The Divisional Court agreed with the magistrates that applying the above principles, the search was unlawful and the officers trespassers. But the court went on to point out that it is firmly established that evidence is obtained in "an irregular fashion" does not itself prevent the evidence from being validly laid before a court. The magistrates could have exercised a discretion to refuse to accept the evidence. Blackburn J. found if the police had "been guilty of trickery or they [had] misled someone, or they [had] behaved in a manner which is morally reprehensible", but in the present case the court said that it would not have been justified in excluding the evidence in this case.

### Fuel disconnections

From the Director of the National  
Consumer Council

Sir, You report (December 3) that the gas and electricity industries have been using a code of practice which is in contravention of the National Consumer Council on cases where the industries' code of practice on disconnection has been contravened. These were cases where consumers in straitened circumstances had their gas or electricity cut off for non-payment of bills, without the prior investigation into their circumstances by the fuel boards which the code requires.

According to your report, the gas and electricity industries have denied that the code has been contravened and have suggested that the true position is completely different. I am therefore presenting you by "incomplete histories" such as those quoted by the NCC.

If your report is correct, this is a very rash claim indeed. Our research and collection of information includes citizens' advice bureaux

## Human rights in Ghana

*From Dr Barry Wyke*

Sir, The many friends of Ghana in this country, particularly in academic circles, will welcome your publication of Mr Ketaheh MacKenzie's article on the above topic for their issue of December 5, 1955. In spite of the frequent cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges between this country and Ghana, and of the many Ghanaian students being taught in United Kingdom institutions, it is all too rarely that the mutual knowledge of the two political states that now afflict Ghana appear in the British press.

Having several times in the past two years had the privilege of serving as a visiting Professor and external examiner in the University of Ghana, and of seeing the considerable pressure to which members of the learned professions (and of the medical profession in particular) have been subject by the Supreme Military Council. Unmistakenly, some of it have been seen to be engaged in activities of certain members of those professions and their students, but readers of Mr MacKenzie's article may not appreciate the full extent of the prolonged intimidation to which the people (as well as other) have been exposed.

In particular, the statements attributed in the article to the Head

### Access for the disabled

Well, of course opinions will differ about what is oppressive or unfair police conduct. But it is interesting that the Lord Chief Justice himself had no illusions about what was really going on, since he said: "But it is perfectly clear that when they sought to enter his premises . . . they were not for the least bit concerned about the demands of the common law for something quite different, namely whether they would find grounds on the premises". To me that is oppressive conduct. Indeed it seems an obvious example of the cynical abuse of power. You may search the judgments in that case for any word of reproval concerning this abuse.

Of course the defendant has a theoretical right to sue the police for damages for trespass, but that is generally academic fantasy. By this time the police are so confident of directly encouraging the police to abuse their powers on the basis that if they find something then success will in practice, even if not in legal principle, be theirs. Perhaps a few readers will have sympathy for Mr Black because he apparently did possess drugs, but they should consider the wider implications for those who are in a minority. The police are so confident that they not only by the Sweeney and Siskary and Hutch that the search and seizure rules are regularly violated. Nor have I any desire to comfort law-abiding citizens with the police's inefficient. But it is necessary to deter unlawful police conduct and to secure the integrity of the judicial process by not having that process be a sanction for official lawlessness by allowing evidence to be used notwithstanding the manner of its seizure. A blanket exclusionary rule along the lines of the American Supreme Court decision of *Mapp* would have been unjust in a different way, but far from the discretion to exclude being exercised "very exceptionally", as the Lord Chief Justice averred, I suggest it should be exercised in all cases where the unlawfulness of the seizure was technical and/or the offence disclosed by the seizure was really serious.

In *Jeffrey v Black* the court upheld the importance of the one hand and rendered it worthless with the other.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN REAR,  
Professor of Law,  
Reading University,  
Reading,  
Middlesex.  
December 1.

and consumer advice centres. The evidence will stand up so far

Nowhere in our evidence did we suggest that the cases reported were necessarily typical of the nation as a whole. It is not our intention to place pains to point out that we had not carried out a full national survey.

It is for the boards to investigate cases fully and decide whether these cases are an unfortunate minority—or just the tip of the iceberg. Whether typical or not, the fact that they occur should be a matter of concern to us. It is not our intention to comfort to a lone mother of three, with two children prone to bronchitis, and one aged only two, living in a council house, that the electricity has been cut off (because the board did not realize that her bills were being paid by the Social Security Department), to know that she is in a minority.

Yours,  
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,  
National Consumer Council,  
18 Colindale Avenue Gate, SW11  
6UG

of State that "allegations of in-  
dation had been investigated

found untrue is not consistent with my own experience of the occasion earlier this year when armed *uniformed* members of the Ghanaian Army entered the Medical School campus at night and fired indiscriminately, killing *three* there, and of another when an armed Army patrol landed by helicopter, in the grounds of Korle-Bu Hospital and assaulted several of the personnel there—including two lady anaesthetists, one of whom was a victim of the use of wine. In addition, several of my Ghanaian students have reported to me that numbers of less prominent members of the community (including some of their relatives) have 'disappeared' since the current *crisis* and their current fate remains unknown: needless to say, no formal charges have ever been preferred against them nor have they been brought to trial, even after many months.

For those reasons, then, members of the academic and professional community in Ghana deserve all the moral and practical support that their British colleagues can provide. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
BARRY WYKE,  
Director of the Neurological Unit,  
Imperial College of Surgeons of  
England  
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.  
December 5.

disabled people and others in e  
work and merely accentuate

disabilities of those who cannot work or see by making them unnecessarily dependent on others. The exhibition could and should have been held where disabled people could enter with no more let or hindrance than their non-disabled fellow citizens.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER LARGE, Chairman  
of Improving Access for  
Disabled People,  
14 Birch Way,  
Worlingham,  
Surrey.

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**Mr Sadat's mission**

*From Mr John Nash*

Sir, I don't know what church Mr Cruickshank attended last Sunday week. At the one I attended, prayers were offered for the success of Mr Sadat's mission. I feel sure that these were echoed in many other places of worship, Christian and others.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN NASH  
113 Onslow Gardens,  
Wallington,  
Surrey.

From Mr Trevor Jones  
Sir, The job of the councillor has become more and more impossible over recent years. The number of responsibilities has increased, the bureaucracy has increased; producing more and more for which they are responsible and more and more which they are supposed to control. In this situation it is not surprising that the councillor is not performing as well as could be expected or even as well as he would like.

Action is required to enable him to do better and for what is required is quite simply more money. Money to defray increasing expenses incurred on stationery, telephones, stamps, visits to local authorities, councillors and other incidentals, money to recompense people for the loss of their leisure time, and the inroads made on their family lives; money to finance the necessary social and medical money to enable the part time councillor to cope with the activities of full time officials and a more realistic remuneration.

That is why the report of the Robinson Committee on the remuneration of Councillors needs support, and not the smug dismissal of the report by the Council today (December 2). All right, so it is possible to criticize the Committee's recommendation; and you do. But you must not ignore the existing arrangements; and you also do that. But somebody, somewhere has to produce suggestions which are both workable, and acceptable to the community concerned. And you don't even bother to attempt to do that. Responsible newspapers attempt to find solutions to the problems of the council; one content themselves with finding problems to solutions. How sad to find *The Times* in this latter category.

You should realize that failure to produce more money for councillors will merely mean that before many more years have passed democratic control of local government will be a pipe dream, and that when you want so be it. It's not what I want.

Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR JONES  
National Chairman,  
Association of Liberal Councillors,  
Syward Cottage,

## Teaching handwriting

From Mr Rodrick Thomson  
Sir, Copperplate—the very word is  
non-calligraphic, yet Nicolette Grey  
(December 2) seems to suggest in  
her article on handwriting  
schools that a return to this archaic  
style would be welcome. The  
smooth manipulation of burnish  
through copper is one thing;  
writing with a pen on paper is  
quite another.

The excellence of mid and late  
nineteenth century pen work is  
surely a myth. If one looks at, say,  
engrossed documents and family  
letters of those eras, one finds many  
cases of really debased copperplate  
style, and many examples of  
congested hands. The deterioration  
in clarity has slowly continued  
since the accession of Queen Vic-  
toria, abated at times by a few  
writing-masters, and the schools—  
the great convents of Marion  
Richardson and the Italic Hand-  
writing Society.

Obsessive bullying of primary  
school children by copperplate  
partisans over “joined-up” writing  
(i.e. an all-through cursive style) has  
been the worst aspect of the  
teaching of handwriting in Britain  
—and it’s still going on. Convolution  
and debasement of forms, at  
heart, engravers’ devices, have been  
the chief result.

My school children be spared  
any pursuit by ILEA staff inspectors  
and teachers of Nicolette Grey’s  
ideas on copperplate! Keep faithful  
with Marion Richardson and her  
later and even more liberal  
school. She believed in teaching,  
and they now teach, clear, fluent  
writing with simple, strong and  
realistic letter forms and diagraphs.  
A rigid imposition of a certain  
style is the enemy of a fair script.

Yours faithfully,  
**RODRICK THOMSON**  
Army & Navy Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1

### Disapproving of chess

From Mr Ian K. Macconochie  
Sir, I read with surprise Bernard Levin's statement in his article on chess (November 21) that "it has been the only classical displeasure", as not long before the end of the sixteenth century, Muslims, Roman Catholics, Jewish and Anglican religions had at one time or other forbidden the playing of the game.

Muslims have a reference to chess as being a form of idol worship in the Koran, though after the Islamic Revolution the ban on the game was lifted. The death of the decision was altered on condition that no exchange of money or improper language took place. Think of the situation of chess today if this were generally implemented!

Christians ecclesiastical decrees, for example, those by the Worcester Synod in 1240, and in France by the Provincial Council of Beziers in 1255 were made after an argument between the Bishop of Ocia and the Bishop of Florence ended, with the result that the Bishop of Florence had to promise for transgressing the Canon Law.

Knights Templar up until the fifteenth century were forbidden to play chess, and from the rules of Apostolic Canon, at 1110 a monk in the Eastern Church wrote that the penalty for playing was excommunication.

Yours of chess be the eighth deadliest sin, I stand condemned!  
Yours faithfully,  
IAN K. MACCONOCHIE,  
97 Westgate Bay Avenue,  
Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

From Mr A. Hepner  
Sir, I would rather (themselves) a keen player of wadding it was sinful to play chess on a Sabbath. He said that the way I played it was a sin to play any day of the week!  
Yours faithfully,  
A. HEPNER,  
Hendon Chess Club,  
7 Sunningfields Road, NW4







# Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Left:

● The Gardner Centre Gallery at the University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton (telephone 0273-685447) has an exhibition of ceramics and textiles until December 31. While potters have probably found their niche, textile makers find the public anxious to categorize, or functionalize—"well, it's a rug, though we put it on the wall"—their work. Poised halfway between the artistic civilizations which just rolled up the stuff and popped it on to a camel, or the walls, or the floor, or used textiles as practical draught excluders, designers in this area are suffering a crisis of identity.

They should not. Central heating, or lack of it, are both mitigating factors against the hanging. Double glazing may be admirable but any, how dull compared with a smashing knit "picture" (categorizing again) by David Holbourne, ex-Camberwell College of Art, or a work of art to stop the draught whistling through the ungrooved floorboards, by Roger Oates. Are they rugs, or do you put them up as pictures? Both men assert that textiles should exist as art forms in their own right. "In America, people just say, 'we've made the piece' and you work out what it is for from there. Both say that one of the debili-

ating aspects of crafts, upon which my views are well known, is that they tend to be both nostalgic—"if it doesn't look as though it was (rather clumsily) hand made it doesn't sell"—while the whole future of the artist craftsman lies in melding a technical perfection to an existing art form—in other words carrying something forward, not just sticking with the corn-dollies and wagon wheels image of the crafts of the past.

Neither nostalgia nor privilege has any place in the living future of the artist-craftsman. But tradition dies hard. "If you can't say, well, it's a jacket really, even if you have got it hung over a screen, people are still suspicious." Yet fashion has come full circle. There are many beautiful dresses around today which you can wear, or you can throw over the sofa, or pin on the wall.

Our picture shows Sarah Soulsby with her tapestry of synthetic yarn and dish-scoopers. ● The incomparable Bernard Nevill was Britain's hero at the recent Interstoff in Frankfurt where the rest of the British made, my spy tells me, a sorry showing (though not as bad as in Manchester, where Spy reported salesmen with hands in

braces standing on the stands or treating the whole thing as a junket). Nevill, one of the most knocked-off of textile designers (see my story below) worked for 10 years for Liberty and brought them their Renaissance; taught for 10 years at St Martin's and the RCA; and has lived to find himself "too expensive" for the British textile industry—do we have one? Honoured all over the world, he would like a touch of recognition in the country from which he draws his inspiration and his love, his home and his moral certitude. Most woundingly to me, if not to him, he has been denied the proper recognition of his peers, no, mostly his inferiors I would say, in being denied the status of RDI, Royal Designer for Industry. One day I shall get round to writing about self-perpetuating and self-selecting bodies and the incest thereof.

The prettiest aspect of the new collection by Bernard Nevill for Canto of Italy is the powder pink—"dowager complexion pink" I call it—mixed with the soft blues, enchanting on very fine wool/cotton voile, the popular wool/cotton challis, and of course the sensational cotton velvets. The most important print (copyrights take note) is the feather.

In our picture it is the pheasant print coloured in any shades from vulture (exquisite greys, pink and scrawny-neck beige) to vivid blue and reds. Bernard Nevill always gives a

suggestion to manufacturers as to how his fabrics might be used: the big, batwing top balancing the tiny waisted, big thighed, tiny ankle silhouette—Poirot for 77, as the page has pointed out—is typical.

Below:

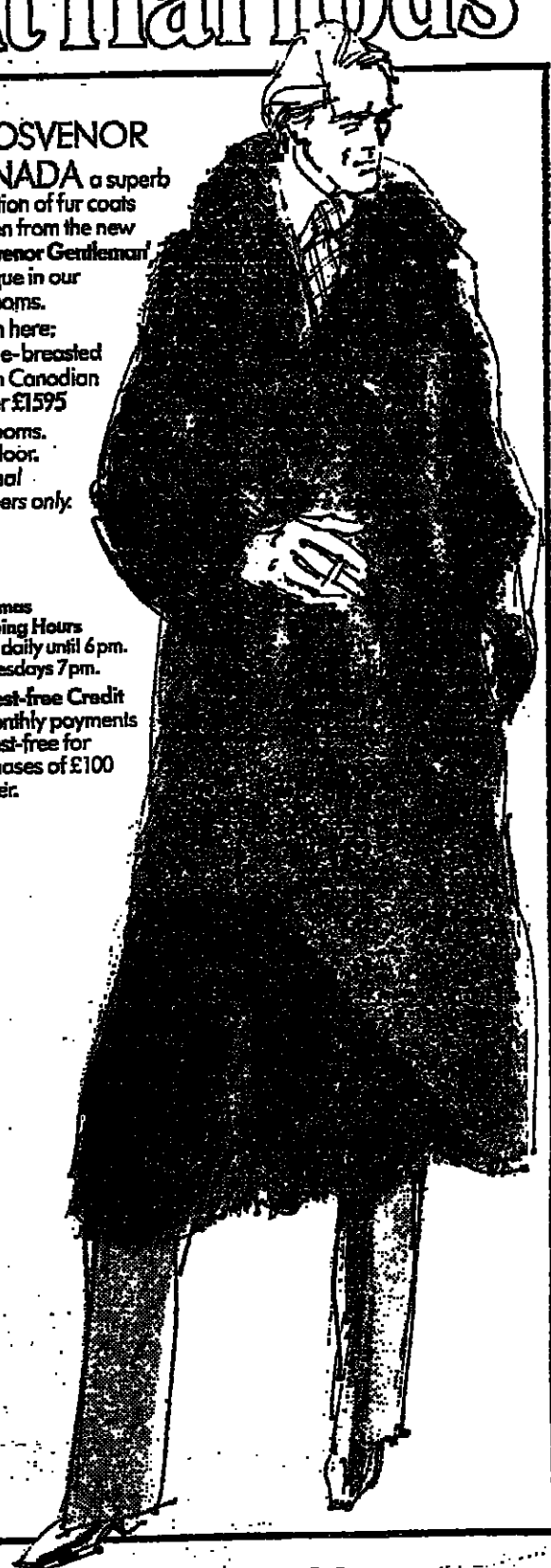
● A drawing by Anne Childs of the Fosseway House Workshops, Stow-on-the-Wold, telephone 0451 31049. Basically a textile designer, her ideas are equally applicable to single pictures, or wall paper, or wrapping paper, or tiles or fabric. Fosseway House shelters, in romantic if spartan conditions, a group of young artist craftsmen of just the sort to recreate the proper "healthy dialogue" between customer and supplier. Instead of scrambling round your over-filled local store for Christmas presents, why not launch out and buy something unique, remarkably inexpensive, and of lasting worth and grace of form? At Fosseway House you could get beautiful cards from the print maker, charming jewelry, a chiffon scarf, a chair, a table, a mirror, a picture, a painted clay ocarina which you have to blow very softly, all originals, or commission something from delightful, talented hardworking persons.



## Fur For Men At Harrods

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### Fine words butter no parsnips

One of the earlier examples of knocking-off occurred around the year 500 when Columba, the guest of the Abbot Finnian, took a neat copy of a psalter while his guest in Ireland. Not amused or flattered by the imitation, Finnian sought judgment in Tara's halls. The king, who must have belonged to one of those immortal public bodies, delivered his judgment as "to every cow its calf, to every book its copy" which may sound all very far and fine in the halls of Tara, where maybe they were not insisting any very radical design ideas, but was simply rotten for poor old abbot Finnian.

The moral of the story is worse, though. The abbot has slipped into relative obscurity, but everyone, just everyone, has heard of St Columba and his uncomfortable monastery. So, do a knock-off and you get to be a saint.

This story was the funniest—and maybe most apposite—of those related by the speaker whom I found the most interesting at the SLAD conference last week on copyright. As far as I can see, entry into the EEC has done little to strengthen the position of designers in protecting their work, so the admonition of Mr Wally Weston, a chartered patent agent, to "draw it, date it, and sign it" should be hoisted in by everyone.

Three acts of Parliament, and numerous statements of good intent, cover the law of copyright. The fact remains that he who can be first to be second usually scoops the monetary pool. So when you think that clothes which I show on this page cost a preposterous amount of money, please remember that they are likely to be prototypes, the inspiration of very rare and original designers whose work is going to be copied, whole sale—and that is the word, if I am right in my choice. Is it not morally more reprehensible to always show the cheap copies which readers can find with their own eyes and never to give credit where credit originally lies?



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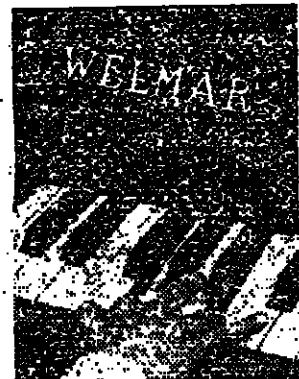
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Law Report December 7 1977

Court of Appeal

Queen's Bench Division

## Employees' right to buy shares

**Tyrer v Smart** (Inspector of Taxes)  
Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir John Pennycuik  
[Judgments delivered Dec 1]

A preferential right exercised by an employee to buy shares in his company when it went public at a price that turned out to be below the market price is not a taxable "emolument" from his employment.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from Mr Justice Brightman (The Times, July 24, 1976), who had allowed an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Arthur Tyrer, against an additional assessment to income tax of £1,000 made on him by special commissioners in respect of an advantage accruing to him on the acquisition of the shares.

The Crown was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords subject to giving undertakings as to the taxpayer's costs.

The taxpayer was employed by Rentold Ltd as a general manager when it became a public quoted company in 1968. Some 5,600,000 shares of 2s were put out to tender at a minimum price of 20s a share, but exceptionally 10 per cent of the shares were reserved for company employees to purchase at a fixed price of 20s. This was done to encourage employees to identify with the company and to induce loyalty. The taxpayer took advantage of the offer and acquired 5,000 shares for £10,000. When public dealing in the shares opened the following day, the shares traded at between 26s and 27s 6d. The shares were found to have a value of between 23s

and 24s on the day that the taxpayer acquired them.

Mr Patrick Medd, QC, and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown; Mr Michael Nolan QC, and Mr J. E. Holroyd Pearce for the taxpayer.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that under Schedule E tax was payable on an employee on the emoluments from his employment. Paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Finance Act, 1956, defined "emoluments" as including "all salaries, fees, wages, perquisites and profits whatsoever."

The Crown said that two questions had to be determined: (1) Was the advantage or benefit that accrued to the taxpayer a perquisite or profit within the schedule? (2) If so, did it arise from the taxpayer's employment?

Really that was only a single question—whether the receipt or benefit had the quality of remuneration or reward for services.

Clearly it had to be accepted that the taxpayer's acceptance of the offer was beneficial to him. He could have realized a profit from the shares by selling them the following day. Did that benefit arise from his employment as a general manager of the company? The fact that he could not have acquired the shares at 20s each had not been taken into account; but it did not provide an answer.

An employer could confer a benefit on an employee which was not an emolument. Thus in *Hochstrasser v Mayes* [1960] AC 376, the House of Lords held that a housing scheme that was beneficial to an employee was not an emolument as it was not in the nature of a reward for services or

put another way, not in return for acting as an employee.

It was necessary to look at all the circumstances of the case, having regard to the substance and not the form, to see whether the right to acquire the shares arose from the taxpayer's office or employment. If it was a benefit in return for working for the company, the commissioners' conclusion would be justified. If it arose from some other cause, the benefit did not arise from the employment. The application for shares was not made by the taxpayer in his capacity as an employee; personal considerations as a private individual in making that decision applied.

The opportunity arose from the scheme to acquire shares at a preferential price. That scheme was evolved to encourage employees to become shareholders in the company and thus identify with the group. But the right to the shares arose not from the opportunity afforded by the scheme but from the taxpayer's decision to take advantage of it. Thus the benefit that accrued to the taxpayer was something that resulted from his decision and actions, not as an employee but as a private individual considering his own investment interests.

Mr Justice Brightman's decision was correct. The conclusion of the commissioners did not follow their findings of facts and must be reversed. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir John Pennycuik delivered concurring judgments.

The appeal was dismissed. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Denton, Hall & Burgin.

## £243,000 for doctor, 41, a helpless invalid for life

**Lina v Camden and Islington Area Health Authority**  
Before Mr Justice Bristow

Record damages of £243,309 against a hospital authority were awarded to a woman psychiatrist who has become a helpless invalid for the rest of her life because of negligence during a minor operation. Her brain was permanently damaged.

His Lordship, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Dr Lina Poh Choo, aged 41, in an action against the defendants, Camden and Islington Area Health Authority, said that the court must do what it reasonably could to protect a plaintiff against inflation.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that in February, 1973, Dr Lina, who was working as a senior psychiatric registrar for the South-East group of hospitals and the Royal Free Hospital, was admitted to the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for a minor gynaecological surgery. After the operation she suffered a cardiac arrest as the result of failure to take reasonable care for her safety by someone for whom the hospital authority were vicariously liable.

The consequences had been disastrous. Before the operation in March, 1973, Dr Lina was in mid-career practising in her chosen field of medicine. She had qualified in Singapore in 1963, came to England in 1971, and, after gaining the Diploma of Psychiatric Medicine, was appointed senior registrar in 1972. The career

structure in the National Health Service was such that she could have become a consultant psychiatrist by 1978, if not earlier.

After the operation, she was in a coma for two weeks; on regaining consciousness she did not talk and could not walk. She later recovered the ability to walk a little with help and to speak a few words. Some six months later she was assessed by a consultant neurologist as suffering from diffuse brain damage producing lack of coordination in all four limbs; she was depressed, withdrawn and having difficulty in speaking. Tests showed that her disabilities were purely organic in origin, due to the extensive brain damage caused by the cardiac arrest. In 1974 she was taken to Malaysia to be looked after by her mother.

The picture which emerged from the agreed medical reports was that of a helpless invalid who would require nursing for the rest of her life, and was only intermittently sentient. When she was sent to look after it as if it was at a comparatively lower level, and though she sometimes remembered that she had been a doctor in England, she was so intellectually impaired that she did not appreciate what had happened to her.

That a doctor who had so much to offer to the mentally ill should be subjected to such a tragedy, and from which she was condemned to suffer was a very great tragedy. But in justice to the hospital authority as well as to her, the sum awarded must be in proportion to awards in other cases to those who had suffered injuries of comparable severity.

His Lordship bore in mind what was said in the authorities about the question of protecting plaintiffs against the consequences of future inflation, because damages had to be awarded once for all, here and now.

In *Taylor v O'Connor* [1971] AC 115 Lord Pearson, in the House of Lords in 1970, commending on the fact that Mr Justice Lyell in 1968 had increased the multiplier to a modest extent to shield the plaintiff against the effects of inflation, said, at p 142: "Certainly it is right to have regard to the prospect of continuing inflation as an important factor in the situation, but I do not think that a mere increase in the multiplier is a suitable method of protecting against inflation, though it achieves something. I think protection against inflation is to be sought by investment policy, and the lump sum of damages should be assessed on the basis that it will be invested with the aim of obtaining some capital appreciation to offset the probable rise in the cost of living."

In 1970 the rise of oil prices and the acceleration in wage demands were still in the future, and relatively stable money was the context in which Lord Pearson's words were uttered. But since then our world had dramatically changed. Inflation at rates approaching 30 per cent in a single year had been experienced. The Government was seen doing its best to reduce inflation, with success said to be dependent on trade unions being content with moderate increases in wages.

Three years had been passed through in which investment advisers could hardly do

more than say: "If you take our advice you might, if all goes well, reduce the impact on you of the certain rise in the cost of living."

In those circumstances the court must do what it reasonably could to protect a plaintiff against inflation, and what the House of Lords thought it wrong for Mr Justice Lyell to do in the context of 1968 was right to do in 1977, when it could be seen more clearly where the world was going.

In assessing the appropriate damages, the first priority was the future care of Dr Lina. On the evidence, her mother, aged 71, would look after her at home in Malaysia for as long as she could. Thereafter, his Lordship found that the probability was that Dr Lina, who had a married sister in London, would come to England to be cared for in an institution.

The cost of caring for Dr Lina in Malaysia, his Lordship found, was about £2,600 a year. On the basis that she would be looked after for seven years by her mother, £18,000 would be awarded for the cost of care in Malaysia. When she came to England, Dr Lina would be 47. Her expectation of life would be in the order of a further 30 years, but there must be made in that figure a substantial discount because of the accelerated payment, some reduction for the fact that she would not reach

the average age, and some increase for prospective inflation. In all the circumstances the appropriate multiplier for the period of care in England was 11. On the evidence, the cost of that care was about £3,000 a year, giving a figure of £55,000 and so making a total for the cost of future care of £165,500.

Other sums awarded were for cost of Dr Lina's case to date £5,000; out of pocket expenses £3,386; loss of earnings to date £14,212; loss of future earnings £84,000; loss of pension rights £3,000; pain, suffering, and loss of amenities of life £20,000; £137,599 in all.

The total award of £243,309 was high, but in his Lordship's view not disproportionately high when it was remembered that Dr Lina was only 41, there was no reason to suppose that her expectation of existence had been reduced, and she would need care for the rest of her days.

Judgment was given for £243,309 plus interest and costs for Dr Lina. Because of the size of the award, his Lordship granted the hospital authority a stay in respect of £111,250 pending an appeal, and ordered the balance to be found within a fortnight. It was quite clear, his Lordship said, that the award would be challenged.

Solicitors: Coward Chance; J. Tickle & Co.

Chancery Division

## Valuation of unrated agricultural land

**P. B. Frost Ltd v Green**

Before Mr Justice Stode  
[Judgment delivered Nov 24]

His Lordship held that although agricultural land was not liable to be rated, and which, accordingly, there was no relevant entry in the valuation list, its value could not be treated as nil when determining whether the county court or the High Court had jurisdiction to hear and determine an action by mortgagees for the recovery of possession of the mortgaged land. It must, in accordance with section 200(2) (as amended) of the County Courts Act, 1959, be taken to have a net annual value equivalent to its value by the year.

His Lordship was giving judgment upon the point in an action by P. B. Frost Ltd against Mr William James Green, of well Manor, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

MR C. P. E. Rimer for Frost; Mr Stephen Hunt for Mr Green. HIS LORDSHIP said that Frost, as mortgagees under a legal charge dated January 19, 1977, securing a loan of £40,000, sought possession of two hereditaments: a dwelling house, Pickwell Manor, occupied by Mr Green, and 218 acres of adjoining land, and 218 acres of agricultural land. Notice requiring repayment was given on May 24, and about £45,793 was outstanding in capital and interest. The net annual value for rating of the minor house was of the order of 10 per cent, but the 218 acres, being solely agricultural land, had no relevant entry in the valuation list.

It was contended for Mr Green that value of the land for rating purposes was nil, and that the mortgage came therefrom within the county court's jurisdiction, as it fell below the county court limit of £1,000 set in the 1970 Act. As a result the High Court had no jurisdiction.

It was common ground that Frost was entitled to an order for possession, subject, inter alia, to the question of jurisdiction. By section 37 (1) of the Administration of Justice Act, 1970, where a mortgage of land consisted of or included a dwelling house and no part of the land was situated in Greater London or the county palatine of Lancaster, then, subject to sub-section (2) of the section, if a county court had jurisdiction by virtue of section 48 of the County Courts Act, 1959, or section 38 of the 1970 Act, to hear and determine an action in which the mortgagee claimed possession, no other court should have jurisdiction to hear and determine that action. Sub-section (2) provided that the section should not apply to an action for foreclosure or sale with a claim for possession was also made.

The answer to the problem was in the amended section 200(2) of the County Courts Act which provided that where the property in question did not consist of one or more hereditaments having a separate net annual value for rating, the property or such part of it as did not so consist should be taken to have a net annual value "equivalent to its value by the year". His Lordship was satisfied that the value to be attributed to the 218 acres must be substantially more than £25 (£1,000 less £742) and therefore that the High Court had jurisdiction to deal with the case.

Solicitors: Burrell & Ruston for Green; Sons, Chelmsford; Blackett, Gill & Langhams for Peter M. Cox & Co, Melton Mowbray.

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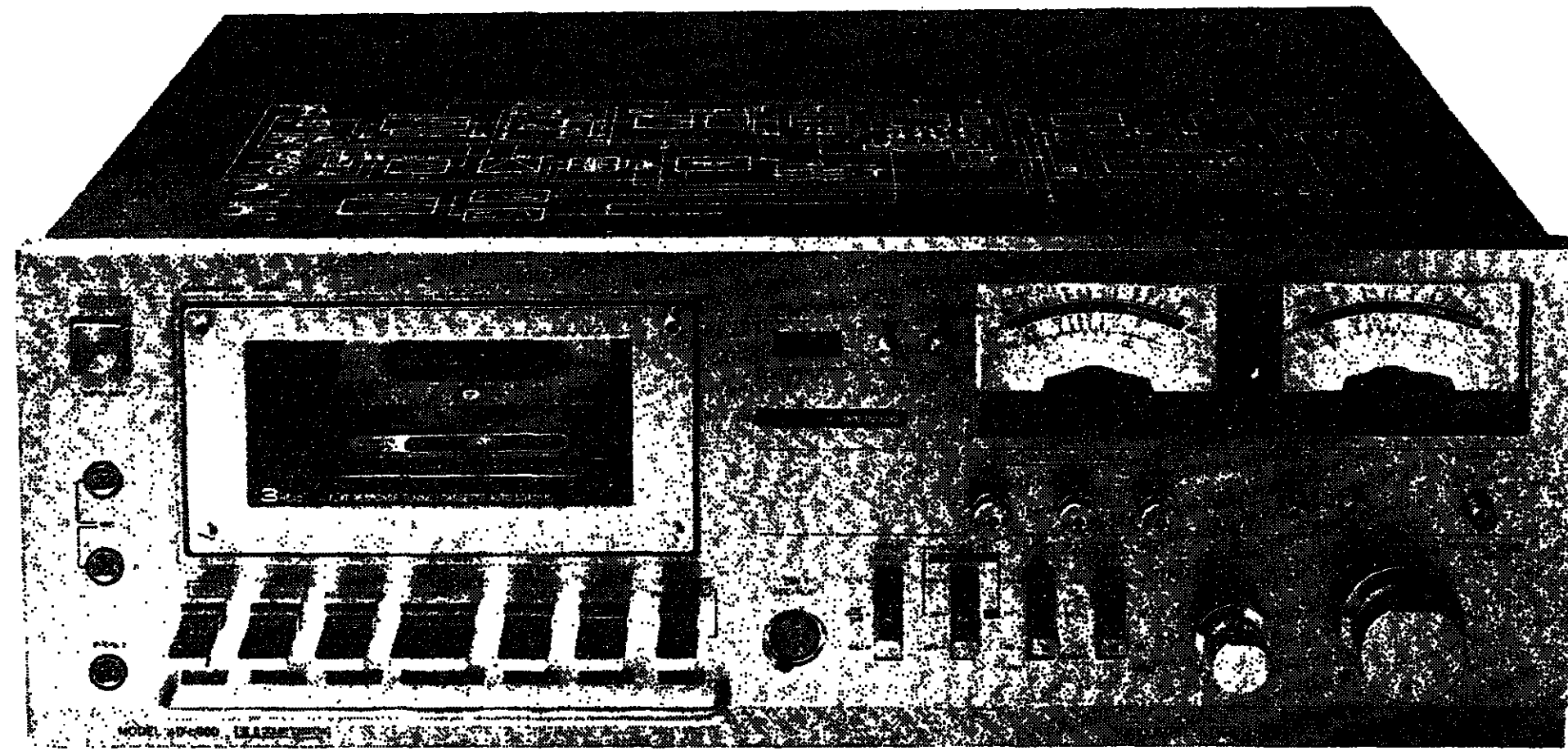
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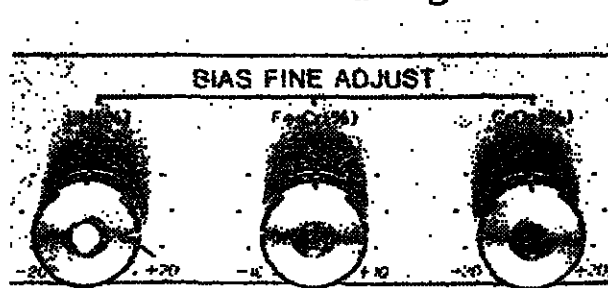
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Power source:	120/240V, 50/60 Hz
Dimensions:	450(W)x162(H)x335(D) mm (17 3/4x6 1/2x13 1/4")
Weight:	10.0Kg (22.0 lbs)
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Speed:	4.8 cm/sec (1 7/8 ips)
Frequency response:	20-15,000 Hz (LH tape) 20-13,000 Hz (CR tape) 20-10,000 Hz (FeCr tape) DIN 45500
S/N Ratio:	25-15,000 Hz (LH tape) 25-17,000 Hz (CR tape) 25-17,000 Hz (FeCr tape) 65 dB (Dolby on, FeCr tape) 64 dB (Dolby on, FeCr tape DIN 45500)
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Fast forward and rewind time:	0.1% (DIN 45 507)
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## How management is failing Britain in the international markets

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Burton's long road back

the dividend cover is likely to be above five times, so any further weakness after yesterday's 10p fall could mark a good buying opportunity.

### Hanson Trust The strategy still looks right

Hanson Trust is a patient hunter and it demonstrated as much recently by dropping a £25m cash bid for Lindisfarne at the first sign of a fight. Since then a £16m bid for the US Interstate food group seems to have been sufficient to satisfy the takeover appetite of Sir James Hanson's conglomerate.

As a result of this lull in activity the group's cash balances in the UK have risen to £42m after a year in which pre-tax profits have risen from £18.2m to £24.4m which is much in line with expectations.

Debt, meanwhile, has fallen to £43m—most of it in the US—and although around a quarter of UK funds are pledged against the American borrowings, Hanson believes its transatlantic operations are self-generating despite the cyclical nature of some of its biggest acquisitions.

Hygrade has contributed in its first full year £6.3m out of a total from the US of £15m at the pre-tax profit level, while Caribbees increased its figure by more than a fifth to £5.4m.

So, Hanson seems capable of making a quite sizable UK acquisition especially as the recent slight upturn in interest rates has done little to increase the logic of cash holdings.

A series of smaller acquisitions may suit Hanson's strategy best and it has not gone unnoticed that Cosalt, Selincourt and Sidlaw, as well as Lindisfarne, have all been on the group's share shopping list.

Meanwhile Hanson's share price rose 2p to 150p yesterday at which it still affects reservations about the American growth shares up 4p to 83p yesterday, after marked relative weakness of late, Burton is overvalued on trading grounds and the yield of 2.1 per cent is no comfort.

With enthusiasm at least a couple of years away there is no immediate prospect of a bid opening up the asset potential. Still weak holders were flushed out ages ago and the shares offer some scope if the group does, as it now looks, manage to turn in a clean profit at long last.

**Pilkington**  
Float glass sums for the future

Pilkington Brothers' licensing income from the float glass process accounts for £1.1m of the £2m growth in pretax profits to £23.6m at the interim stage. But there is nothing so far to indicate where the growth is going to come from to replace this source of income as it peaks and tails off in the early 1980s.

High technology developments in optics, electro-optics and car windshields have considerable potential but they are unlikely to match the success of float glass or to make a significant impression on a company the size of Pilkington.

For the time, then, Pilkington remains above all a flat glass producer. It is nearing the end of its own float plant programme, a phase that has been built on the proceeds of the licensing income from other manufacturers.

These developments have been immensely costly and, in the case of the two most recent ones in Sweden and South Africa, completed at a time of acute economic problems. The marginal increase in overseas trading profits to £6.9m reflects these difficulties, but it should be producing a return equivalent to their cost, which averages around £50m per plant.

Meanwhile, the company's statements that trading conditions are unlikely to change much suggests profits for the year of about £65m. This is not much help to the shares at 473p on a prospective fully-taxed p/e ratio of around 9 and yield of 3.7 per cent. But

**Ransome Hoffman Pollard**, whose chairman, Mr John Eccles (above) took over this year from Sir William Barlow the new head of the Post Office, has completed its investment programme—and still there is no sign of any upturn in demand. Nevertheless RHP is in good shape; despite £6.5m of capital spending last year borrowings at £18.2m are only slightly over half shareholders' funds and profits of £5.4m are better than the £5.3m of the previous year and not far short of the 1975 total.

Help has come from the acquisition of MTE, an electrical control company, without which profits from the original ball-bearing group would have fallen from £4.15m to £3.94m, last year. But given stiff international competition from the Japanese particularly, and static sales volume, that in itself, is a creditable performance.

RHP shares at 54 1/2p up 1 1/2p yesterday now yield 10.7 per cent on a dividend covered 2 1/2 times while the p/e ratio is only five. A rise in engineering output in the United Kingdom next year therefore, which accounts for 80 per cent of sales would bring the sort of profits which would justify a substantial re-rating for the shares.

But that assumes quite a lot. The hard-pressed competition could prevent the benefits of better volume coming through by price cutting but with productivity gains from the recent investment, RHP is in a stronger position to meet this.

by John Price, head of cutlery Arthur Price of England, to form a splinter organization apparently dedicated to the abolition of all cutlery imports.

To this end the Birmingham-based Price is planning a meeting at Sheffield next week. His main objection, it seems, is that too many CSA people are importing cutlery—while at the same time pressing for a 50 per cent cut in stainless cutlery imports over the next five years.

Brian Viner, the CSA's president, freely admits that almost every British manufacturer is importing cutlery. "There is no way any manufacturer in the United Kingdom or the western world can compete when he can buy the finished product for the same price as the raw

material here," he said. Less than 30 per cent of imports goes to British manufacturers. The rest goes direct to discount houses, stone groups and the like.

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He thinks that a total ban on cutlery imports, though

## Credit cards: discovering what the future holds

### Ronald Pullen discusses factors which are inducing the credit card companies to reassess their operations

The largely unexpected about-turn in interest rates two weeks ago has added an extra dimension to the problems that have been steadily crowding in on the bank credit card companies over the past few months.

Unluckily for them, these difficulties have come just at the time when Access and Barclaycard, the two credit card groups run by the major high street banks, had begun to look forward to a more promising future.

After a fairly hesitant entry to the United Kingdom money transmission scene, not helped by the clumsy launch of the Access scheme four years ago, credit cards have now become an accepted part of consumers' spending.

With heavy start-up costs, especially in terms of computers, now mostly covered—and indeed processing costs have virtually halved in money terms—both credit card groups have at last started to make handsome profits on the back of this year's slide in interest rates.

Certainly, judged by return on capital employed, the clearers' card operations are now more than able to hold their heads up with the rest of the "bank" financial activities.

While the banks are coy about divulging figures for their credit card operations because they are in such open competition, Barclaycard itself took five years before it moved into the black and in only four out of its 11 years of existence has it made a profit.

In contrast, Access moved into profits slightly more quickly than its projected five-year gestation and after breaking even last year is thought to be making profits at an annual rate of about 15 per cent.

Barclaycard itself will not cavil at estimates of its own profits of £7.5m this year, though with every quarter point cut in its rate of interest reducing profits by perhaps £2m that level of profitability will not be maintained next year after its two cuts in interest from 2 to 1 1/2 per cent.

But the recent volatility in interest rates has served to cause the card groups rather more headaches. For most of this year there has been mounting pressure on the card companies to drop their rates.

Access has responded to the fall in general interest rates with a series of cuts in its rates, while Barclaycard has turned against them. Barclaycard injected a little more competition into the market last month by undercutting Access 13 per cent a month rate by a quarter of a point, but it now finds itself in something of a cleft stick since the cost of its borrowed money has shot up by around a quarter since it borrowed from the parent bank at a margin over inter-bank rate.

No sooner had the credit card companies responded to the fall in general interest rates than they found themselves being asked to turn against them. Barclaycard injected a little more competition into the market last month by undercutting Access 13 per cent a month rate by a quarter of a point, but it now finds itself in something of a cleft stick since the cost of its borrowed money has shot up by around a quarter since it borrowed from the parent bank at a margin over inter-bank rate.

Should it decide to raise its rates again it will lose face, so in view of the costs involved in operating at a rate which looks as though Barclaycard will have to stick with its present level unless it finds an excuse

break in the 40-year practice of having the chief executive at the London office.

His successor, Graham Sunderland, whose training has been in the management of the bank's data processing, is to remain in the head office at Leeds and will keep his home at Ilkley, Yorkshire's most sunbaked town.

Sunderland says that the change has come about through the recognition of the bank's role as a personal, regional bank. The London office will remain an essential part of the operation, particularly serving the branch needs of expatriate Yorkshiremen. Most of these never walk into the Cheapside premises but keep in touch with their money over the phone.

During his 14 years as general manager, Muxlow has had close links with the Square Mile—both as a warden of St Mary-le-Bow and as a backer in, perhaps not of, the City.

Trust Houses Forte is hoping that Concord will give a filip to trade at the Summit bar and restaurant on the 14th floor of its St George's Hotel in the West End. The introduction of Concord services to New York and Singapore means, THF says, "that this unique aeroplane now passes St George's windows on a regular basis". To mark the event, a new Concord cocktail has been added to the hotel's list of drinks. Consisting of gin, Noilly Prat, orange, curacao, orange bitters, lemon juice and egg white, it should, THF adds, "shake not stir". By bartender or locupleting plume is not specified.

desirable, is impossible to achieve. Price appears to think otherwise and claims to have some support in the industry. Viner is happy to wait the outcome of next week's meeting, although he fears that if another organization is formed it will be regarded as evidence of further fragmentation at a time when the industry should be united to press for global quotas on imports.

Sandy Gilmore, a partner at stockbrokers Joseph Sebag and John Hignett, managing director of merchant bankers Lazard Brothers, have made a successful pre-Christmas raid on the drink cupboard of City boardrooms.

This is not to suggest that they have been quaffing the stuff. In fact, they have been collecting wine for an auction in aid of the National Playing Fields Association.

It will be held at Christie's next Monday and Hignett is hoping that the proceeds, plus cash donations, will exceed £5,000—more than enough for two adventure playgrounds for the association. The roll-call of institutions giving wine or cash reads like a Who's Who of the City. It includes all the Accepting Houses—or their parent companies—and there is a heavy sprinkling of stockbrokers. The clearing banks are also represented.

American banks figure prominently in the list—and more than two dozen bottles of Californian wines will come under the hammer.

Cedric "Ted" Muxlow's retirement as general manager of the Yorkshire Bank marks a

### Economic notebook

## The snake has another attack of hiccups

The past week on the foreign exchange markets has had the familiar look of one of the old westerns that television stations serve up on public holidays. The flow of funds out of the dollar has concentrated once again on the Deutsche mark.

The West German Federal Bank's efforts at intervention have been only partly successful in stemming the mark's upwards movement. As a result the "snake", or rather what remains of the European currency "float", has developed acute pains in its stomach and back as the mark has moved to its upper intervention points and the Dutch guilder, Belgian franc and Danish and Norwegian crowns have fallen to their floors or thereabouts against the German currency.

As at various times in the past the West German government has felt obliged to promise developments in the foreign exchange market. This time it fell to Dr Hans Apel, the Bonn finance minister, to declare on Tuesday that the dollar's fall against the mark was not justified, that Bonn would stand by the "snake" and that this reminder of plans for European economic and monetary union represented "an important economic and political stabilizing factor" for its participants and other countries not directly involved with the scheme.

Dr Apel can produce fairly convincing arguments to support the view that the dollar is at present undervalued against the mark and, if he accepts this thesis, it is easier to understand the West German Government's political decision to stand by the snake.

But is the snake today an important economic and political stabilizing factor as Dr Apel claims? Not only does it seem to slide into crisis every four to five months, but it seems that the methods of intervention used by snake central banks over the past week helped to fuel the flow of dollars into Frankfurt.

According to the foreign exchange market certain of the smaller snake central banks, in particular the Belgian National Bank, were busy selling dollars on the market at the same time that the Federal Bank in Frankfurt was intervening by purchasing dollars on a large scale to prevent the United States currency falling too sharply against the mark.

The action of the smaller banks was logical to the extent that it helped to lift their currencies and keep them within range of the mark, but unhelpful in that the dollars, sold in Brussels and Amsterdam presumably found their way to Frankfurt and sooner rather than later.

The West German Federal Bank once wrote that dollar interventions by the partners in the snake were intended mainly to maintain "orderly conditions" on the dollar market. Increasing the flow of

hot money into the mark appears a peculiar way of fulfilling this aim.

In fairness one must point out that if the intervention within the snake had been limited to the buying and selling of member currencies at the respective intervention points, the Federal Bank in Frankfurt would probably still have ended up with an increase in its dollar reserves.

But the increase would have been part of an orderly transfer of funds from the currency reserves of the smaller central banks to the Federal Bank through the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation. It could not take place until the end of January next year at the earliest, by which time the present bout of currency unrest might have been a thing of the past.

If the methods used to regulate the snake are peculiar, so is the institution itself. Since Sweden left at the end of August the two remaining Scandinavian members, Norway and Denmark, have increasingly looked the odd men out.

Norway and Denmark depend more on the Swedish export market than that of West Germany and since August have had to watch Sweden entering a downward spiral of currency devaluation and inflation, while their own currencies have remained pegged against the mark in the snake.

The governments in Oslo and Copenhagen regard the flow as a valuable disciplinary corset for their domestic stabilization policies. But as inflation in Norway and Denmark (at 9.4 per cent and 16.1 per cent in the 12 months to September) is nearer to the Swedish level of 13.4 per cent than West Germany's 3.7 per cent, it is not surprising that industrialists and bankers in the two Scandinavian snake capitals have been urging the withdrawal of the Norwegian and Danish crowns from the joint float.

The relationship between the Benelux states and West Germany appears more stable. Germany is their major trading partner and their inflation rates (6.3 per cent in the Netherlands and 8.5 per cent in Belgium) are not so greatly out of line with Germany's 3.7 per cent.

Paradoxically, the present weakness of the dollar probably provides the best argument for holding on to the snake, despite its contradictions and peculiarities.

Monetary officials in Europe are now openly saving that the decline in the dollar's value over the road to deal to the nationalist monetary policy of the United States.

The break-up of an international institution like the snake would be a poor advertisement for the United States to come under increased European pressure to cooperate more closely in international monetary affairs.

Peter Norman

### BLACK DIAMONDS PENSIONS LIMITED (A company wholly owned by the National Coal Board Pension Funds)

## Offer for the Ordinary Shares of THE BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

The Offer expires at

3 p.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1977.

If the Offer succeeds, accepting Ordinary Shareholders will be entitled to receive for each of their Ordinary Shares of The British Investment Trust Limited:

a guaranteed minimum cash price of 165p

or,

if the formula value is higher on 12th December, 1977,

a higher cash amount.

Neither the guaranteed minimum cash price nor the formula value of the Offer will be open for acceptance after 3 p.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1977 even if the Offer becomes or is declared unconditional.

Accordingly Shareholders who have not yet accepted are urged to do so without delay.

This statement has been issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Black Diamonds Pensions Limited. The Board of Black Diamonds Pensions Limited has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and all the Directors jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

## Business Diary: Changes in the air • Price cuts

Rumours are strong among the 60,000 workers in British Airways that changes are on their way at the top of their executive tree.

The news is being brought about by the illness of chairman and chief executive Sir Frank McFadden, the former Shell chairman, who wishes to break with the state airline, but is being prevented by the Government to give at least a couple of days of his time each week for the present.

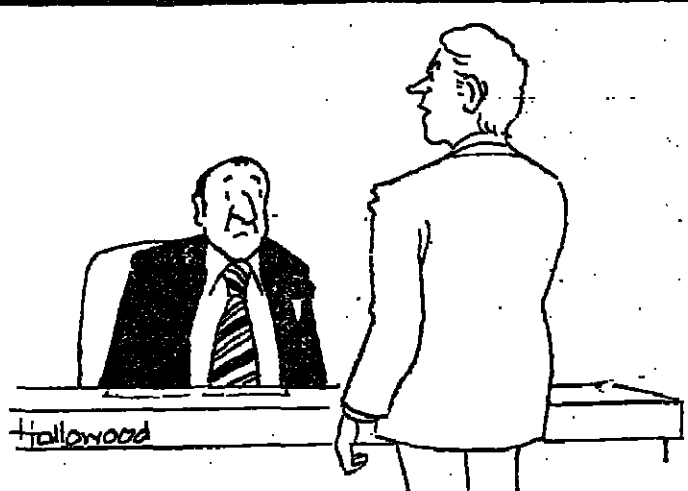
Sir Frank, who had a heart attack in the autumn, is definitely giving up the chief executive part of his job. This will go to Ross Stainton, British Airways deputy chairman, who has been running the airline in the chairman's lengthy absence.

The Government had second thoughts about promoting Stainton after his comments in New York two weeks ago that British Airways would have to buy American airlines because British Airways could not come up with them, but this hiccup has now been overcome.

As a career airline man—he began work as a 15 bob-a-week traffic trainee at Croydon airport—Stainton will be a popular man at the top, at least among the old BOAC people in Britain. Always, he was BOAC's last chairman and chief executive before the merger with BEA in 1972.

He is, however, 63, so the airline, already suffering from a welter of changes at the top in the short history, will be looking for a successor in only 18 months' time.

The long-established Sheffield-based Cutlery and Silverware Association is raising an eyebrow, no more, at a move



"Doesn't the fact that I handle the company's fire insurance make me a special case?"

by John Price, head of cutlery Arthur Price of England, to form a splinter organization apparently dedicated to the abolition of all cutlery imports.

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Brian Viner, the CSA's president, freely admits that almost every British manufacturer is importing cutlery. "There is no way any manufacturer in the United Kingdom or the western world can compete when he can buy the finished product for the same price as the raw

material here," he said. Less than 30 per cent of imports goes to British manufacturers. The rest goes direct to discount houses, stone groups and the like.

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## GUILDHALL PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

Salient points from the Accounts and Statement by Mr. R. W. Diggins, OBE, the Chairman

- Progress during the year to 30th June, 1977, has been much as forecast. Rents receivable rose by 11.8% to £718,000 and profit before tax showed an increase of 14.5% to £545,000. Reserves also showed an increase of just under 10% to a figure of £1,422,000.
- During the year we re-let on satisfactory terms two factories, vacant at this time last year. We are currently carrying out improvements to one factory prior to re-letting and negotiations are already in progress with an intending tenant. Apart from this we had no other voids at the year end.
- At the end of the financial year we had three residential properties which have since been sold for £853,000. After providing for taxation our capital reserve will be increased by about £58,000. We intend to re-invest in property similar to our main portfolio, and hope to show a better and improving return for a less onerous liability.
- Since my statement last year there have been some slight improvements in the general business climate, but it is still difficult to predict our fortunes. After taking account of increases in the rent roll of the industrial properties and consequential adjustments arising from the sale of the residential properties, I anticipate a pre-tax profit of about £575,000. This would be sufficient after tax and dividends (increased by the presently permitted 10%) to provide retained profits similar to this year and take our total reserves over £1½ million.

Comparative results	1977	1976	1975
Rents receivable	£718,006	£642,104	£565,414
Profit before tax	£544,635	£475,458	£410,853
Profit after tax	£279,775	£239,579	£216,365
Profit retained	£121,814	£96,563	£84,329

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Strong going by HP offshoot helps N Foods top hopes

While not maintaining the strong growth of the previous two years, Northern Foods, the Hull-based liquid milk, baking and brewing group, has nevertheless managed to beat expectations with pre-tax profits rising 18 per cent to £17.9m.

These have been slightly swollen it is true, by the inclusion of Fox's Biscuits for four months, worth some £5m to turnover and £250,000 to earnings, and a £300,000 profit on the sale of its Tollemache & Cobbold stake. But against the background of declining milk sales, what the group has lost in the 2½ per cent volume drop (against 3 per cent nationally) it has made up for in price rises, to leave liquid sales some 7 per cent ahead.

For the rest, with milk manufacturing under margin pressure, milling and baking barely ahead and brewing affected by the poor summer, it has been left to the hire-purchase subsidiary to provide most of the momentum. Here lower interest rates and increased business have resulted in a 45 per cent advance to £1.45m.

For the current year, milk



Mr. Nicholas Horsley, chairman of Northern Foods.

sales which account for three-fifths of total turnover are picking up, although a question mark is posed by the implications with the possible changed status of rebe Milk Marketing Board from the start of next year, baking is shaping up well and business in the HP group is 50 per cent ahead. With interest costs falling, too, Northern Foods looks to be heading for £2½m in the current year.

### J Williams' rights in leap to over £900,000

By Bryan Appleyard

John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholders, foundry and building products group, announces a £567,000 rights issue and pre-tax profits up from £744,000 to £911,000 in the year to September 30.

The profits growth was achieved with turnover up from £16.7m to £18.4m and the board reports that all three divisions increased their profits.

The rights issue offers three new shares for every eight existing and is pitched at a price of 30p. It coincides with the news that the Welsh Development Agency is investing £1m via a stake in a new Williams foundry subsidiary. In addition another £800,000 is now available in grants.

The board say these developments put the company in "an extremely strong position" and they have consequently obtained Treasury permission for a dividend increase for the current year from 3.3p to 4.17p gross.

The shares rose 2p to 42p yesterday to give an ex-rights price of 39p where they yield prospectively 10.7 per cent.

**BRENT WALKER**  
New shopping development, Oxford Walk on site of old Woolworth's at 150-154 Oxford Street, W.1, almost 80 per cent let.

### Wagon Ind up 25pc though margins slip

By Michael Clark

Shropshire-based Wagon Industrial Holdings turns in a 25 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.5m for the six months to September 30.

Turnover of this storage systems, wagon repairing, plastics, hydraulics and road signs group, expanded from £12.6m to £16.1m while margins slipped slightly from 9.7 to 9.6 per cent. Earnings a share are 8.0p against 6.5p and the directors declare an interim dividend of 4.5p gross compared with 3.7p. The directors also expect at least to maintain last year's final dividend of 6.6p gross.

Wagon's results also include a contribution from newowner Antocks Laird Group, which designs and makes quality furniture for commercial and industrial use with operating subsidiaries at High Wycombe

and Sheerness. This contribution amounted to a turnover of £892,000 with profits amounting to £117,000 for the 14 weeks from June 15.

In September, Mr Charles Smith, group chairman, said in his annual statement that after last year's setback he believed the group would resume its forward progress in the current year. Now in his statement with the latest figures, Mr Smith says the first-half results show the expected improvement. This encouraging performance was achieved during a time when the expected resurgence in market demand failed to appear.

In spite of this situation and without hope of any marked change in the short term, Mr Smith believes the final profits of the group will reflect a substantial improvement over those of last year.

### Malayalam stays cool

By Desmond Quigley

Malayalam Plantations (Holdings), which is fighting off a 23p a share bid from McLeod Russel, says that the value of the bid is only equal to the group's United Kingdom assets and the potential remittances of earnings from India for last year and the current financial year.

Mr Frederick Harper, chairman of Malayalam, said the

company was waiting permission for the repatriation of £1.6m in relation to last year's profits. On the assumption that this year's profit is not very dissimilar to last year's and was fully remitted, the bid did not place any valuation on the company's Indian assets. Among the United Kingdom assets is Malayalam's 2.3 per cent holding in Harrison's Malaysian Estates.



## Union Corporation Group Gold Mines

Points made in the Statements by the Chairmen Mr. E. Pavitt and Mr. L. W. P. van den Bosch

- Increased fabrication demand and weaker dollar strengthen gold market.
- 1978 gold outlook improved following removal of restraints on central banks.
- 11 shift fortnight and high labour turnover reduce productivity.
- Emphasis continues on better utilisation of men and machines.

### Results for the year ended 30th September 1977 (compared with results for previous year)

Name of Company	Tons Milled '000	Gold produced Kg	Net Profit R'000	Dividends cents per share	Ore Reserves Tons '000	Value gms/ton
Bracken	866 (1,018)	6,010 (7,687)	4,133 (5,738)	25 (35)*	1,400 (1,700)	8.7 (9.3)
Kinross	1,490 (1,494)	11,394 (11,122)	9,255 (12,752)	34 (32)	4,900 (5,300)	9.3 (9.3)
Leslie	897 (1,230)	4,221 (5,677)	604 (2,479)	3 (14)†	1,600 (2,300)	7.4 (7.0)
St. Helena	2,090 (2,260)	21,345 (26,052)	24,976 (34,828)	115 (170)	7,700 (9,300)	16.1 (14.8)
Winkelhaak	2,025 (2,015)	15,895 (15,416)	12,900 (11,667)	86 (76)	6,300 (6,700)	10.4 (9.4)

Ore reserves are those calculated at a gold price of R4,200 per kilogram (U.S. \$150 per ounce) for 1977; R3,500 per kilogram (U.S. \$125 per ounce) for 1976.

\*Includes 10 cents capital repayment

†Includes 5 cents capital repayment

#### Kinross Mines Limited

During 1976 the No. 2 shaft was commissioned. The equipping of stations from 12 to 15 level is now complete but development has been hampered by intersections of water. Following extensive cementation operations the quantity is decreasing and encouraging progress is now being made. The first intersection of reef should be made during April 1978. The higher pay limit due to higher working costs has resulted in lower ore reserve estimates than in previous years. However, now that No. 2 shaft has been completed development on reef in the area will improve the reserve position and considerably increase the life of the mine.

#### Winkelhaak Mines Limited

Development from No. 2 sub inclined shaft on 17, 18 and 19 levels has encountered severely faulted ground but has nevertheless made good progress. Further to the north-east, some 3,000 metres from No. 2 shaft in the area under option from U.C. Investments, a surface borehole intersected the Kimberley Reef at a depth of 2,066 metres with an average value of 20.9 grams per ton over a width of 24 centimetres. Development values in the northern block have matched expectations and continue to be encouraging. Three prospect winzes are being sunk in the extent to test the extent of ore reserves below 22 level in the No. 5 shaft area.

#### Leslie Gold Mines Limited

The directors have given the Minister of Mines the required statutory three months' notice of the possible closure of mining operations. However, it is intended to continue operations for as long as possible. An application has been submitted to the Government Mining Engineer for classification as a State assisted mine, but as yet no reply has been received. Such assistance could result in an extension of the profitable life of the mine.

Taking into account the continuing increase in costs and the low grade of ore reserves, it is probable that the directors will have no alternative but to discontinue mining operations in the coming year should State assistance not be granted.

#### Bracken Mines Limited

Taking account of the continuing increases in costs, the dwindling reserves of ore and the fact that development is at a minimum, it is estimated that the mine will continue production for approximately two years. As there are only minimal amounts of marginal ore available, even if the gold price should stabilise at a price of \$160 per ounce, the life of the mine is unlikely to be extended.

#### St. Helena Gold Mines Limited

As indicated in last year's statement operations moved into lower grade areas to the east and south which, being deeper and hotter, were more difficult and costly to work. The pillars in the older areas yielded a higher grade but a limited tonnage. The consequences have been a reduced gold output through lower grades and reduced tonnage. In the last few years St. Helena has moved from being a high grade to a medium grade mine and in future will be considerably more sensitive to fluctuations in the price of gold and increases in costs.

The new reduction works is operating satisfactorily and since March 1977 has been treating ore from underground.

#### Unisel Gold Mines Limited

At the end of the financial year the shaft had reached a depth of 1,940 metres below surface which is 37 metres short of the final planned depth. Work on surface has progressed satisfactorily and the railway line to the St. Helena reduction works has been completed.

During the past year underground progress has fallen further behind schedule, partly due to difficult ground conditions on 9 level. The revised programme calls for the equipping of the shaft to be completed by the end of June 1978 and development to commence thereafter. Trial stoping is planned for the first quarter of 1979 and full production for November 1979. This delay, together with the continued high rate of inflation, has increased estimates of capital expenditure to some R73 million. It is intended that the additional funds will be raised as loans. This figure excludes certain items, estimated at approximately R11 million, which will be financed out of working profits.

## Briefly

### West Rand final higher than hoped

West Rand Consolidated, a gold and uranium which is receiving state assistance, has doubled its final dividend to 10 cents a share—considerably higher than most estimates.

Buffelsfontein, another mine in the General Mining Group, has raised its final dividend to 60 cents, making a total distribution of 150 cents against 90 cents. Stifffontein has maintained its dividend at 11 cents. The coal companies, Clydesdale and Trans-Natal, have also both increased their dividends.

#### LOAN TO PORTUGAL

The Exports Credits Guarantee Department has provided the guarantee of repayment and funding for a \$5.1m loan which Baring Brothers Co Limited, acting on behalf of the Bank of Scotland, has made available to Petroleos de Portugal E.P. (Petrogal) of Lisbon. The additional contract is for the supply of materials and services for an extension to the oil refinery at Sines, 90 miles south of Lisbon.

#### DIMPLEX INDUSTRIES

Receive has succeeded in selling part of assets and business of main sub, Dimplex Ltd to Glen Electric. But already clear that assets will not allow any payment to shareholders.

#### PROVIDENT LIFE

Reversionary bonuses for 1977 on with profits policies in the Participating Fund at same rates as in year before.

#### CITY HOTELS GROUP

Company setting Monna Hotel, Gloucester Road, London for £425,000 cash. In first 46 weeks of year Monna made £47,000 before interest and tax.

#### BARNAGORE JUTE

Accounts for year to March 31 delayed. Annual meeting convened for Dec 29 to conform with Companies Act will have proposal for adjustment. Accounts will be sent out at least 21 days before adjourned meeting.

#### LOW & BONAR

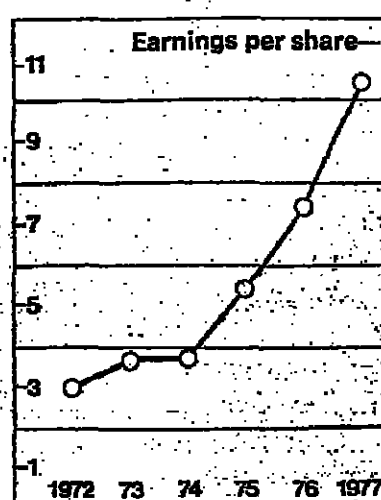
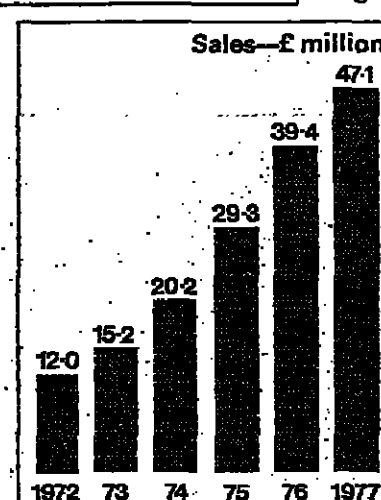
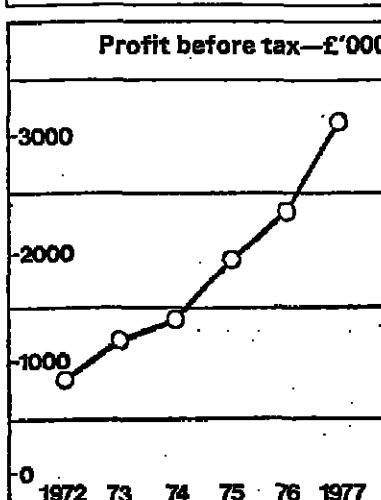
To increase potential of Humber-oak Offshore, owned jointly by Low & Bonar, and Lumber-oak Group, Lincoln, half capital bought by Sir Robert McAlpine. Company to be called McAlpine Humber-oak.



## Newsagents Limited

### 6 years of unbroken profit growth

	52 weeks to 2/10/77	53 weeks to 3/10/76	Growth
	£000	£000	%
Sales	47,089	39,378	19.6
Pre-tax profit	3,164	2,371	33.4
Net profit after tax	1,777	1,259	41.1
Earnings per share	10.51p	7.44p	41.3



The annual report will be posted to shareholders on 20th January, 1978, after which date copies will be available from the Secretary, NSS Newsagents Limited, Ryde House, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 1JQ.

Copies of the full reports of the gold mining companies (all of which are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) for the year ending 30th September 1977 are available from the London Secretaries, Union Corporation (U.K.) Limited, 95 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BS.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Economic cheer for equities and gilts

Better news on government borrowing, the money supply and inflation brought an early note of optimism to the equity and fixed-income markets.

In both markets most of the business was transacted in the first two hours of trading though for both there was still a majority of plus signs by the end of the day.

Gilts quickly went ahead by as much as five-eighths of a point enabling further sales of the long "rep" which rose one-eighth to £90.25. Dealers described the buying as reasonable and by the close most stocks were still a quarter to three-eighths ahead with the bank lending figures as a sustaining factor.

But the early exhaustion of the short "rep" at £94.75 subdued that end of the market as dealers contemplated the prospect of a replacement later in the week. Closing losses were around one-eighth of a point, most stocks having been one quarter better than their earlier.

Firm since last month's bullish interim profits, Carlton Industries saw another flurry of interest, the shares rising 3p to 151p. For some months speculation has been expecting London Merchant Securities to make a bid for the 20 per cent stake not owned and the word is that a move may not be far away.

The FT Index was up 5.5 by 11 am as investors took some limited encouragement from the background of economic news. Thereafter interest dwindled with today's meeting of the miners' executive keeping investors on the sidelines. At 4.55, the index was 3.3 better by the close.

Along the big-name industrial shares Pilkington dipped 10p to 473p after a cheerless trading statement with EMI continuing to reflect its own problems and losing another 5p to 182p.

GEC, on the other hand, gained further strength from its surprisingly good figures of the previous day, gaining another 3p to 261p with Unilever up 12p to 550p in the hope that a link with National Starch will enable it to boost its dividend.

Burton 'A' rose 4p to 83p as the expected loss was discounted and dealers took heart from a rather better than expected forecast. Other big names to score good gains were ICI, where the rise was 7p to 370p, and Beechams which ended 5p to the good at 648p.

Trust & Agency returned after the offer from Charterhouse Japhet to end at 151p, up 13p, while demand in a thin market helped Jefferson Smurfit to rise 6p to 176p. The lack of further takeover news

lowered Federated Chemical 3p to 73p.

In the building sector Armage Shanks eased a penny to 67p after figures, while BFB were 3p to the good at 240p after news of the freeing of plasterboard sales. In front of figures due today International Timber was supported at 119p, a gain of 4p. Dividend news lifted Irish Distillers 11p to 95p while Low & Bonar were raised 6p to 158p by news of an offshore deal.

The banking figures lifted the clearers with gains of 3p from Lloyds at 285p, National Westminster at 285p, and Barclays at 335p. Figures from Phoenix did little for the shares at 262p in a subdued insurance sector. Equity turnover on December 6 was £77.61m (12,995 bargains).

According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were GEC, BAT, Ind, ICI, EMI, Shell, BP, Commercial Union new, Reed International, GKN.

Thus W. Ward rested at 53p but Tunnel Cement wherein Ward has nearly 30 per cent, rose 6p to 252p. Only a week ago they were less than 230p. One or two brokers are suggesting that the time for a Ward divestment may be drawing near. This is a story that has been heard before and like other stories of its kind, it is taking time to come right.

Tube Inv, Pilkington Bros, Mills & Allen, Northern Foods and Guinness.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Age Shanks (I)	18.9(15.8)	0.92(0.92)	—	1.88(1.95)	3/4	—(1.4)
Atwood (I)	2.3(1.9)	0.02(0.02)	0.65(0.49)	—	—	—
Bird (Africa) (F)	—	0.10(0.03)	—	—	—	—
Bufilet (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle (I)	30.2(25.8)	5.06(2.44)	11.06(6.64)	0.9(0.6)	24/2	1.5(2.14)
Control Secs (I)	—	6.5(4.9)	—	0.93(0.34)	—	—(0.7)
Coastal (I)	—	0.01a(0.07a)	0.54a(2.0a)	—	—	—(NI)
Emson (F)	12.5(11.8)	1.4(1.1)	18.5(17.2)	3.9(3.5)	26/1	5.3(4.2)
Emson (F)	1.6(1.3)	0.07(0.05)	5.51(4.18)	2.9(2.9)	—	4.4(4.4)
Eag Card (I)	9.0(7.9)	0.46(0.17)	5.2(6.0)	1.13(1.0)	30/1	—(2.6)
Gresham Hse (I)	—	0.05(0.13)	—	1.40(1.40)	—	—(3.0)
Hanson (F)	477.0(332.0)	24.4(18.2)	20.3(15.1)	3.5(3.1)	3/2	6.2(5.6)
Hensher (F)	4.7(6.7)	0.55(0.39)	5.6(4.0)	1.0(1.0)	10/1	—(1.0)
Kenn & Scott (F)	0.48(0.66)	0.05(0.01)	8.6(3.1)	—	—	—(NI)
Leaderlight (I)	1.0(0.87)	0.02(0.01a)	—	—	—	—(NI)
Nitin Foods (F)	232.3(206.9)	17.9(15.1)	11.84(9.97)	2.10(1.78)	24/2	3.10(2.78)
NSR News (F)	47.0(39.3)	3.1(2.3)	10.51(7.44)	1.4(1.3)	14/2	2.1(1.9)
Pahang Cons (F)	—	3.25(0.87)	—	2.5(2.5)	—	3.75(2.5)
Phoenix Ass (F)	—	27.5(16.2)	26.2(13.2)	—	—	—(9.2)
Pilkington (I)	221.7(191.4)	29.6(27.6)	28.2(20.8)	5.76(5.1)	3/1	—(10.4)
Prog Secs (I)	—	0.05(0.04)	—	0.90(0.75)	—	—(2.5)
Ransome Hoof (F)	84.9(78.3)	5.2(4.4)	8.3(8.5)	1.0(1.0)	27/1	—(3.8)
Russell Bros (I)	0.83(0.61)	0.04(0.009)	—	1.0(0.35)	—	—(10.7)
Shaw & Mervin (I)	0.83(0.75)	0.01a(0.02)	—	—	—	—(22.2)
Silhouette (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—(9.1)
Turnell Scott (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—(1.4)
Vic Carpet (I)	6.0(4.8)	0.01a(0.02)	—	0.43(0.43)	23/2	—(1.4)
Wagon Inds (I)	16.1(12.5)	1.5(1.2)	8.0(6.5)	3.0(2.5)	24/3	—(6.8)
J. W. Wassall (I)	0.80(0.73)	0.02(0.02)	—	0.2(0.2)	11/1	—(0.4)
West Rand C	—	—	—	—	—	—(13.0)
Whitson (F)	49.9(41.4)	3.4(2.8)	—	2.8(2.49)	28/1	4.6(4.12)
Whitway Wate (I)	5.7(4.7)	0.28(0.20)	—	0.35(0.27)	6/1	—(10.7)
J. Williams (F)	18.4(16.6)	0.91(0.74)	8.57(7.13)	2.39(—)	—	2.19(1.97)

Dividends in this table are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

## Fear of coal shortage stokes Coalite

By Alison Mitchell

Fear of a possible miners' strike has helped to boost interim profits at Coalite & Chemical Products.

In the half to September 30 last, group turnover rose 17 per cent from £25.8m to £30.2m lifting pre-tax profits from a previous £5m to £6.5m.

Solid fuel sales showed a 10 per cent volume growth compared with last year's depressed

levels, according to Mr Charles Needham, managing director. The prospect of industrial action by the miners coupled with a poor summer contributed to this rise as did the restocking of the depleted winter fuel levels.

There was a small price increase at the beginning of April but this was all but discounted by the summer rebate. Although this ended on October 1, margins are unlikely to be influenced in the second half because

of a corresponding increase in the price of coal. Coalite now has more production capacity operating than at the corresponding period, and, although not running flat out, Mr Needham is confident that the upward trend will be continued.

In the meantime, oils and chemicals continue to make a substantial contribution to group profits. The group has not yet had

any pay-off from its North Sea oil interests. Coalite has a 6.88 per cent interest in Sibers Oil and Gas (UK) which itself has a 4 per cent stake in the Brae Field. And Mr Needham estimates that this holding is worth about £2m to the group.

Although making no forecast for the full year he does envisage a further increase, with the inclusion of recently taken over Charrington Industrial Holdings.

## The Royal Bank of Canada.

## Statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1977.

Canada's leading international bank, with over 1,600 branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and affiliates in over 40 countries throughout the world to handle your international banking requirements.

## Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1977

Assets	1977	1976
Cash resources	\$ 7,165,038,541	\$ 6,239,013,015
Government and other securities	3,403,063,570	3,185,296,411
Loans, including mortgages	21,819,176,461	17,825,430,346
Bank premises	413,273,134	332,448,851
Securities of and loans to corporations controlled by the bank	235,494,686	118,573,805
Customers liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,289,091,017	1,108,076,701
Other assets	25,196,946	22,746,378
	<b>\$34,350,334,355</b>	<b>\$28,831,585,507</b>
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$31,379,514,005	\$26,290,830,731
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,289,091,017	1,108,076,701
Other liabilities	166,548,859	141,829,201
Debentures issued and outstanding	353,891,000	270,000,000
Accumulated appropriations for losses	306,659,889	289,946,727
Capital, reserve account and undivided profits	854,229,585	730,902,147
	<b>\$34,350,334,355</b>	<b>\$28,831,585,507</b>

(All figures are in Canadian dollars)



W. Earle McLaughlin, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer  
Rowland C. Frazee, President  
J. K. Finlayson, Vice-Chairman  
W. D. H. Gardner, Vice-Chairman  
A. R. Taylor, Senior Vice-President and General Manager, International

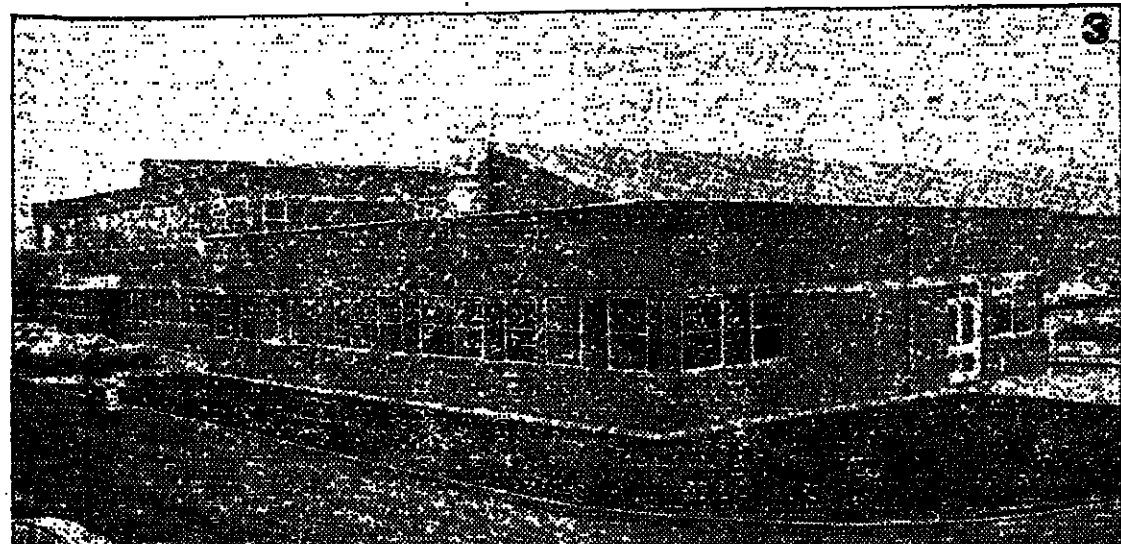
## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated in Canada in 1869 with limited liability  
London offices: 6 Lombard Street, 2 Cocksfoot St. SW1Y 5BQ  
Channel Islands: The Royal Bank of Canada  
(Channel Islands) Limited, St. Peter Port, Guernsey  
Paris: The Royal Bank of Canada (France), 3 rue Scribe, 75440 Paris CEDEX 09  
Regional Representative — Frankfurt

# Within the Taylor Woodrow Team there are resources for every size of project.



1. Heysham Nuclear Power Station. Designed and under construction by The Nuclear Power Company, of which Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited is the civil engineering member.
2. London House. A prestigious office building in the City of London for the City of London Real Property Co. Ltd. Architects: Elsom Pack and Roberts. Structural Engineers: Scott Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners. Quantity Surveyors: Northcott, Neighbour and Nicholson.
3. A mill and office complex at Walsfield for Pilon and Baldwins Ltd., designed by Taylor Woodrow in collaboration with the client's own architects and engineers. Design and installation of electrical equipment by the M & P division of Taylor Woodrow.



The ability to work closely together, within themselves and with others, smoothly, speedily and skilfully, enables the Taylor Woodrow Team to complete projects both large and small, throughout the world.

Group services include feasibility studies, engineering design project management, soil mechanics and ground investigation, structural steel work, mechanical, electrical and process engineering, research and development, plant hire, home building, modular building systems, property development.

Whatever the size of your project, consult the Taylor Woodrow Team—you don't have to use all their services it's true. But it's nice to know they're there if you want them.

## The Teamworkers

## Taylor Woodrow



The world-wide team of engineers, constructors and developers

If you would like to know more about us please contact: Edward W.M. Page, BSc, MICE, Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited, 345 Ruislip Road, Southall, Middlesex UB1 2QX. Tel: 01-578 2366. Telex: 24428. Or, for overseas: Donald H.M. Venus, AMIMM, Taylor Woodrow International Limited, Western House, Western Avenue, London W5 1EU. Tel: 01-997 6641. Telex: 23503.



# Carclo

## Summary of Results

Year ended 31st March 1977	Unaudited Six months to 30th September 1977	1976
7,849 Turnover £000	4,192	3,626
946 Profit before tax £000	425	381
11.30p Earnings per Ordinary share of 25p	5.00p	4.30p
2.68p 25p (net)	1.52p	1.33p
4.2 Dividend cover (times)	3.3	3.2

## Statement by the Chairman Sir Robin Brook, C.M.G., O.B.E.

"I am pleased to be able to report that we have earned good profits for the six months to 30th September 1977, as compared with the first half of the previous year. Business has continued at a satisfactory level and although some of our companies are still short of orders, as a Group our order book is considerably higher than at this time last year."

Copies of the 1977 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Carclo Engineering Group Limited, Highdown Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire BD19 5JU. Telephone: 0274 875700.

## BREMNER & COMPANY LIMITED General Warehousemen

### STATEMENT FOR HALF YEAR TO 31ST JULY, 1977

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 1.015 pence per share (1976—1 pence per share) which, together with associated tax credit, is equivalent to a gross dividend of 6.15% (1976—6.15%). This dividend will be paid on 26th January, 1978 to shareholders on the Register of Members at 23rd December, 1977.

The results for the Half Year to 31st July, 1977 based on unaudited Accounts are:—

	1977	1976
Profit before Taxation	195,777	237,793
Deduct: Taxation	104,623	126,500
Net Profit after Taxation	91,155	111,293
Less: Interim Dividend	56,628	55,200
	35,127	56,093

The tax charge for the current half year is calculated at 52% (1976—52%). The provision shown is the total estimated tax liability of the Company. Advance Corporation Tax already paid during the period is £79,622 (1976—£77,280).

The amount of interest earned in the period under review was £63,769 and due to the fall in interest rates compared with the previous year, the amount for the full year will be significantly less than last year's total.

Whilst turnover had been maintained, less favourable trading conditions together with rising costs have had an adverse effect upon profits for the first six months. It will depend, therefore, upon the extent of the Christmas trade whether the fall will be minimised.

BREMNER & CO., LIMITED  
44 Glasford Street, Glasgow G1 1UW

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Whessoe aims still higher after 20pc advance to over £3.4m

By Tony May

With the exception of the light engineering side, Whessoe has kept up the pressure over the year to September 24 and has beaten last year's record pre-tax profit with a near-20 per cent jump to £3.4m. A fine order book and improved margins pushed up profits by 42 per cent at half-time, and Lord Erroll, chairman, said that a bumper result for the year was on the way. This home was fulfilled with a leap of 96 per cent in profits for the second half, which brought in £2.17m.

The group managed a 20 per cent rise in sales with margins holding steady at 6.8 per cent. New orders were about £2m better than last year's record £80m and were more evenly spread. Lord Erroll says that the current year has started with a much improved order book. With this in mind, and with the important reservation about the prospect of new off-



Lord Erroll, chairman of Whessoe.

shore work, he believes that the current year will show "some further increase" in pre-tax pro-

fits. He also sees a greater probability that the coming year will bring a resumption of ordering for nuclear power stations and looks for further opportunities for the group here.

Over the past year the bulk of profits was again brought in by the heavy engineering side. Pre-tax profits went up 22.6 per cent to £2.38m. At half time this section had attracted over 70 per cent of new orders, which were already ahead of the £27.5m brought in for the whole of the previous year.

The Alton division has also done well, with profits rising 22 per cent to £1.7m. The light engineering division ran into more difficult trading conditions, and its profits fell 28 per cent to £2.23m.

The group's shares were unchanged at 94p on the results, so the gross dividend of 6.96p, up from 6.34p last year, gives a yield of 7.4 per cent.

### English Card hopes based on final stage

English Card Clothing dropped 5p yesterday to 90p after a slight fall in pre-tax profits at £1.01m in the six months ended October 1. Earnings a share came out at 5.2p against 6p a share after a rise in domestic tax from £81,000 to £100,000 and a £9,000 fall in the overseas liability to £547,000. Minorities were £301,000 against £350,000.

The board, headed by Mr Simon Rothery, estimates that second-half profits will exceed those of the first although, if English Card is to match the previous profits level, it must reach at least £1.83m in the October-March period.

The interim dividend is stepped up from 1.515p to 1.712p gross a share.

### Leaderfish profit but cash is needed

A return to profits at Leaderfish (Holdings) is accompanied by the bad news that structural defects at the group's factory and the need to generally modernize plant will require an injection of capital. It is possible that the group will need to provide for a complete removal to new premises when the present lease expires in 1980. The board is therefore on the lookout for additional capital "to support the companies continued activities".

Meanwhile a loss of £19,000 has been turned into a trading profit of £20,000 for the six months to June 30 on turnover of 14 per cent up at £1m. There is again no dividend.

### Fresh mix in new stores hoist NSS

By Ray Maughan

New store openings and the wider margins stemming from an improved sales mix combined to lift pre-tax profits at NSS Newsagents by 37 per cent to £3.16m on a sales rise of a fifth in the year to October 2.

Despite the uncertainties arising from the new tobacco duty structure, NSS looks capable of a twelfth year of unbroken growth. The number of stores has been increased by 18 to 390 since the year-end and the board, headed by Mr P. H. Byam-Cook, plans to open a further 40 to 50 new outlets before next October. The net cost is likely to be about £1m which should be covered easily.

The 13-day Mirror Group strike is not expected to have a significant effect on profits this time, despite the temporary absence of its high circulation titles, while the stores opened in 1976-77 (six new shops and 38 established businesses) should now be making their full contribution. In addition, the introduction of higher margin products such as records, hard-backs and fancy goods throughout the stores portfolio still has some way to go, while there is still plenty of scope to extend the group's light coverage in the North-East, East Anglia and the densely populated South-East.

A final dividend of 2.149p hoists the total to the maximum permitted 3.215p gross a share.

### Phoenix shares in uptrend

By Richard Allen

The general recovery trend in underwriting results is reflected in latest figures from Phoenix Assurance.

After being around 40 per cent up at the interim stage, the pre-tax profits improvement has increased to 70 per cent for a total of £27.5m at the nine months' stage covering the period to September 30.

The figure has been helped by an increase in investment income from £22m to £26.3m, but on the underwriting side the fire, accident, marine and avia-

tion accounts have turned in a profit of £0.8m compared with a loss of £6.2m last time.

Phoenix reports that United States underwriting results have shown further improvement in the third quarter, showing profits of £900,000 against a £4.8m loss.

The UK fire and accident business loss of 0.5m compares with £0.2m previously but is still a better result than that of the half-year. Canada and Australia remain profitable but significant losses continue to be reported from Belgium and Holland.

Business appointments

### Lord Farnham for Avon Rubber chair

Lord Farnham, chairman of Brown Shipley Holdings, is to become chairman of Avon Rubber on January 23, succeeding Mr Hugh Rogers, who is retiring from the post, but remains on the board.

Mr A. G. Hatchett, Dr R. Leach and Mr H. F. Spanton will be joining the board of F & O as executive directors from January 1. Mr C. J. Nancarrow has resigned.

Mr James McDonald has been appointed a director of Robertson Foods. Sir Ian Morrow has been made a non-executive director of DAF Trucks (GB).

Mr Bernard Price has been appointed chairman and Mr John Pierce managing director of Sleepers, part of the Simmons group. They succeed Mr Donald Drexman who is to become president of Simmons Canada.

Mr G. Allen, deputy managing director of The Carpet Manufacturing Co., has been made a director of Carpets International Group Services. Mr C. M. Plumb, managing director of Crozier Yarns, joins Mr Allen as a deputy managing director of CMC. Mr C. D. Mann becomes sales and marketing director. Mr R. Walton, production director of Carpets International (Northern), succeeds Mr Plumb.

Mr Alton W. Whitehouse has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of Standard Oil, succeeding Mr Charles E. Spahr, who is retiring.

Mr Benjamin Allen has been made a director of Kellogg Holdings.

Mr Robert Taylor, MP for North West Croydon, has been elected chairman of the Building Materials Export Group.

Mr Aubrey Goldsmith has been appointed joint managing director,

together with Mr Bernard Dykes, of J. Dykes (Holdings) and its subsidiaries.

Mr Gordon Collins has been appointed to the boards of Music for Pleasure and World Records.

Mr John Willsher, managing director of EMI Medical, has been deputy chairman. He is succeeded as managing director by Mr Derek Foran.

Mr J. G. Lithby has become a non-executive director of Transport Development Group.

Mr A. S. Noble and Mr J. W. Roberts have been made directors of Debenhams (Properties). Mr J. H. Ritblat has left the board.

Mr Frederick Lewis has become managing director of Napcofour. Mr Charles Plant continues as executive chairman.

Mr Roger Bousier has been appointed a non-executive director of Ley's Foundries & Engineering.

### McDermott resumes talks with Babcock

#### International

J. Ray McDermott, the New Orleans-based offshore oil rig builder, says it has resumed talks with representatives of the American Babcock & Wilcox engineering group concerning McDermott's acquisition of the balance of the Babcock & Wilcox shares.

Under a tender offer, McDermott had acquired 49 per cent of the Babcock stock and has been negotiating to acquire the rest.

Last week, J. Ray McDermott said that negotiations were stopped in response to inquiries by United Technologies Corporation about that company acquiring McDermott.

In September, the New York Stock Exchange investigated certain stock transactions which took place during the \$700m takeover bid for Babcock and Wilcox, the steam and nuclear power company. A Stock Exchange official said that the preliminary review had indicated that trading was fair and orderly.

#### Rembrandt Group

Rembrandt, the South African technical and investment group made an after-tax profit of 39.6m rand (about £22m) in the six months ended September 30. The company said that income does not accrue evenly throughout the year. The greater part of income for the review period was derived from foreign sources. Capital commitments at September 30 totalled 25.3m rand.

HUTCHISON INTERNATIONAL Hutchison International and Whampoa Dock shareholders have voted in favour of proposed merger. If Supreme Court approves merger will take effect December 31. Dealings in Hutchison Whampoa should start January 3.

### A year of significant growth for 'W' Ribbons

'W' Ribbons Holdings Limited—manufacturers of cargo handling devices, motor car safety belts, and a wide range of industrial webbings.

Results for the year to 30th June (C'000)	1977	1976
Turnover	15,170	14,821
Profit before tax	1,085	910
Profit after tax	605	748
Dividend per share	2.245p	2.01p
Earnings per share	14.22p	18.47p

During the year, the U.K. companies reported more than 45% of their sales turnover—amounting to over £4 million.

Recent rights issues will enable Group to take advantage of current increase in demand for its products and of future opportunities as they arise.

Acquisition of outstanding 25% interest in Liffit (UK) will allow Group to make the most efficient use of its available resources.

Board expect to recommend dividends for year to 30th June 1978, on the increased capital of 3.5p net per share—an increase over the level proposed for 1977 of 4p.

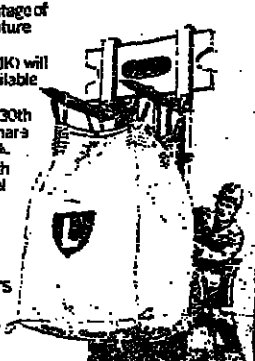
Turnover of the Group for the 3 months ended 30th September 1977 was satisfactorily ahead of the level of the comparable period last year.

Directors are confident that, in absence of unforeseen circumstances, Group will enjoy a successful year in 1977/78.

flexible, semi bulk containers World-wide sales of the Liffit range of patented flexible one tone containers have been established. The containers are suitable for carrying any form of powdered or granular product safely, economically and cleanly.

They save the user two precious commodities—time and money.

'W' Ribbons Holdings Limited Copies of the Report and Accounts and product brochures may be obtained from the Secretary at 12 Commerce Way, Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4HH.



## A new force in international commercial banking



## Allied Arab Bank Ltd بنك الإتحاد العربي

Now established in London,  
Allied Arab Bank

is in a unique position to provide financial advice and services to Arab customers and corresponding assistance to Western clients seeking to develop business in the Arab World.

Allied Arab Bank offers the full range of international commercial services provided by an authorised bank.

These include:  
Current accounts  
Savings accounts  
Deposit accounts  
Trustee accounts  
Fixed time deposits

Documentary credits  
Documentary collections  
Foreign and domestic payment transactions  
Collections of bills and cheques  
Foreign exchange

Stock operations  
Safe deposits  
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Authorised and paid up capital: £15 million

## Allied Arab Bank Ltd

Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street,  
London EC3A 3DR  
Telephone: 01-283 9111  
Telex: 886959

هذا من الاصل



## MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

**COPPER:** Cash price gained 2.75 and three months gained 2.75. The market was steady. The cash price was 100.00 and the three months price was 102.75. The market was steady. The cash price was 100.00 and the three months price was 102.75.

**WHEAT:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

**SOYBEANS:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

**MAIZE:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

**COFFEE:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

**TEA:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

**SUGAR:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

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**SUGAR:** Cash price gained 0.25 and three months gained 0.25. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50. The market was steady. The cash price was 1.25 and the three months price was 1.50.

## Monitoring plan to go before LME members

The board and committee of the London Metal Exchange said yesterday that agreement had been reached on the proposed system to monitor members' open positions.

The scheme, to be submitted in detail to a ring of dealers' meeting in the new year, is designed to ensure open positions remain in line with financial guarantees by banks or parent companies.

The board and committee have agreed to submit the proposed system to the LME members' meeting in the new year. The scheme is designed to ensure open positions remain in line with financial guarantees by banks or parent companies.

## EEC in need of high-grade wheat

On Dec 7, American farmers can expect to sell more high-quality wheat but less feed grain to the European Economic Community, according to a report by the EEC's agricultural attaché, said Mr. Delange, the EEC's agricultural attaché, said.

He told the National Farmers' Organisation convention here that he expects a decline in dollar value of United States agricultural exports to the EEC this marketing year, due to greater EEC imports last year because of drought and to the fall in grain prices.

Mr. Delange said European wheat quality is below normal this year.

## Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	7 1/2%
Barclays Bank	7 1/2%
Consolidated Credits	7 1/2%
First London Secs	7 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	7 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	7 1/2%
Nat Westminister	7 1/2%
Rossminster Acc's	7 1/2%
Shenley Trust	7 1/2%
TSB	7 1/2%
Williams and Glyn's	7 1/2%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited				
The Over-the-Counter Market				
Unit	Company	Price	Change	Yield
44	27 Airsprung Ord	42	-4.2	10.1
130	100 Airsprung 151 CULS	150	-18.4	12.3
35	25 Airsprung 151 CULS	150	-18.4	12.3
142	105 Bardon Hill	141	-12.0	8.5
202	48 Deborah Ord	102	-5.1	5.0
126	104 Deborah 171 CULS	216	-17.5	9.1
147	120 Frederick Parker	106	-2.4	2.0
118	45 Henry Sykes	57	-5.0	9.6
58	36 Jackson Group	108	-6.0	5.6
114	55 James Burroughs	320	-27.0	8.4
340	188 Robert Jenkins	14	-12.0	16.6
24	8 Twinklack 121 CULS	72	-7.0	10.4
77	57 Twinklack Holdings	87	-6.4	7.4
57	65 Walter Lawrence	87	-6.4	7.4

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 8% STERLING LOAN OF 1922				
MORGAN GRENELL & CO. LIMITED hereby gives notice that the remaining Bonds of the above Loan offered to the public and listed below are available at 100 from Dec 1st 1977 at 100 in the Office of M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 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